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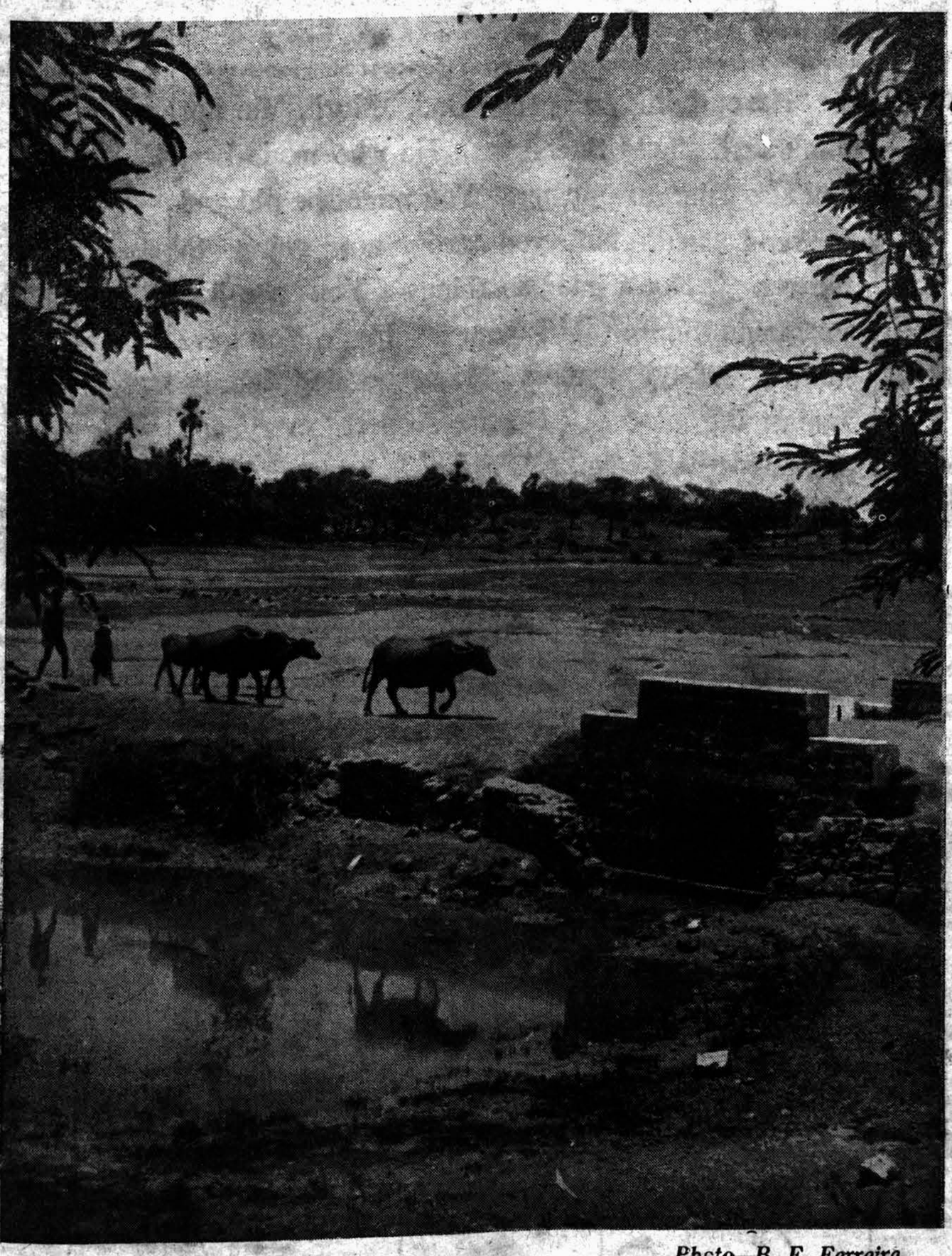

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The Magic Caves Of King Coal

(See Page 3)

Short Story By "Baroo"

The Snak Was A Woman

"The heavens won't fall if Leela comes and works here".

It was Maya who spoke. She was peeling potatoes, and sat on her haunches with her back towards Murli. Murli looked up from the plates she was washing, saw the other woman's broad, shapeless back, and resumed her work. Somehow, she started scrubbing harder than before.

An impotent anger convulsed Murli. She wanted to answer back, say something in reply, throw a plate at her. But nothing happened. It was as if something was holding her back, gagging her mouth, preventing her from uttering a word. Her face twitched as she bent over her work. Fat old bitch, no better than any prostitute. Bring Leela here! As if I don't know what she wants her for. Thinks I am a child, does she? But I must remain cool—it will mean the end of my job if I say anything in anger. It is best to keep quiet.

She has said nothing, thought Maya. She will have to bring the girl here. She cannot afford to lose this job. Thirty rupees a month for cleaning a dozen plates every day! Perhaps she thinks she is earning the money, not getting it as a gift. And I have been patient enough with her. Its almost two months now and she is still hedging. Perhaps she thinks she can get away with it—after accepting all that money from me. But she does not know her Maya. I will do her yet. And Maya laughed a silent, self-satisfied laugh at this little joke of hers.

Maya looked back over her shoulder, and saw the hunched and shrunken figure of Murli bent over her work. A twinge of conscience disturbed her assurance, and she sought shelter in self-pity. After all, I have myself to consider. He has not been pleased with my services for a long time now, and I have been feeding him on such high hopes about this girl. He will certainly lose his patience with me if I fail. I must get this girl here somehow. He will forget all his grouses against me when he sees Leela. She is one in a million, and I will certainly demand an extra tip for my efforts. He won't grudge it, once he sees her. But I must get her here first.

Fat old bitch. Retired street-walker taken to touting. Murli's blood was still boiling. This was not the first time Maya had brought the matter up, but never had she been so brazen about it. "Take this sari for Leela", she had said only the other day, "she will like it". And Murli remembered how she had come to her house six weeks ago, and asked if she could get part-time help for the people she herself worked for. She was wearing a clean white sari and looked very respectable. But Murli remembered now that all the time she had her eyes on Leela. Leela was washing rice in the corner, and had blushed under the stranger's gaze, for they did not have many visitors, and besides Leela's sari was torn in places, and so was her blouse. Leela was in the age when girls are very self-conscious. And Maya had said, with a smile, "You have got a pearl of a daughter, sister. You are a very fortunate woman." Now she understood what she had meant.

Murli had accepted the job readily enough. One of the servants, Maya said, had left without notice. The work would be light, and she would get thirty rupees a month, the same as the last man got. There were only two persons to cook for, and usually only one, for the father was mostly out, travelling. Murli had jumped at the offer. She had been out of work for over a month, and things had been very difficult.

There was the landlord, to whom five months' rent was due, and that meant a lump sum of ten rupees straightaway. Then there was the bania at the corner, the dirty old dog who always smiled at Leela whenever she went to his shop to buy salt or jaggery or whatever else it might be, and told her not to worry about the money. "You can pay whenever you like", he would say, "keep the money if you want it for something else. I have got a lot of it here", and he would smile in his own oily, ingratiating way, and point to the tin cash-box behind the counter. "Leela is of marriageable age," he told Murli one day, "you ought to be worrying about her." And then, with a little nervous cough, "You know I have no child by my present wife. What is the use of all my wealth if I die without a son?"

But Murli sensed what he was driving at, and left the shop before he could say anything further. She stopped Murli from going to his shop after that, but she could not stop going there herself, because the bania gave her credit, and there was no other shop close-by. And even now, wherever she went, he would smile broadly and ask, "Where is sister Leela these days? I haven't seen her for ages". And Murli just kept mum, and never said a word in reply, because she owed the rogue six rupees, and besides he was related to her land-lord, and could have made things hard for her if he was so minded. It never paid to cross these men. It was best to keep quiet.

And now, in a month, everything had changed. She had paid the bania off, and they had been able to buy their rations of cloth for the first time in many months. It had gone to the bania all this time—he paid her four annas for using her card. And they had been able to afford little luxuries like sugar and milk for the tea that did Murli's cough so much good. And then there had seen this sari from Maya. How pleased Leela had been to wear it, and how lovely she looked in it. It was from the young master, Maya had said. "He is an angel".

Angel, indeed! thought Murli bitterly. He thinks she can buy my Leela out for the price of a sari, does he? The lecher! But try as she did, Murli found she could not feel any real anger against the man. She felt certain Maya was acting on his behalf, but she had nothing substantial against him. Why, she had never even seen him. It was the men servants who looked after the rooms and served him at table, and he always came and went by the lift, so where was the occasion for her to see him? She knew so little about him. Suddenly, a doubt assailed Murli. Supposing Maya means nothing more than my good? Am I suspecting her intentions unfairly? After all, I have got nothing definite against her. I have not heard one word about her to justify such thoughts. Can it be that I am just being suspicious? Don't they say that there is no cure for the disease of doubt?

"Why have you stopped, Murli? What is it you are thinking of?" Maya had finished peeling the potatoes, and had turned round, so that she faced the other woman. Murli looked up, saw the fat, bloated face, the thin line of dark hair on the upper lip, and the folds under her chin. Hatred for the woman arose in her. Discarded old bitch, with whiskers like a eunuch. Murli wanted to tell her what she thought of her, but was tongue-tied. I must finish these plates quickly, or she will say something more, she thought. Bring Leela here .... The young master is an angel.... Because he pays you for it, you bitch. Your face shows what you are. You are not here to cook for one. You are his tout, that is what you are. Bring Leela here....

She is silent, thought Maya. Perhaps she thinks she can avoid it. I will throw her out and see how she gets along. Dried-up old hag, she is fit for nothing with that back-ache of hers. Thirty rupees a month for this trifling job! Doe she not realise that she is not earning it? Perhaps she thinks she is doing me a favour by working here. But I will see that she does not get away with it. I will get her daughter here and then throw her out, and make her thoroughly dependent on her. Perhaps she thinks she is above eating of her daughter's earnings. She will live to do it yet. But I must be careful, and not scare her unduly.

Supposing I do bring Leela to work here. I will be with her, and she will be safe. That will mean another thirty rupees, and I can lay something by for her dowry. But what are you thinking, Murli? Are you are a mother or a demon to think of bringing her here? Do you want your Leela to be a concubine, and a keep? Something for her dowry! As if anybody will marry her after she has been here. You know very well why she is wanted here. There is not enough work for even one servant in this kitchen. No, it won't be for work that they will want her....

Murli had finished washing the plates. She sat there, absent-minded, looking vacantly at her hands. Her hands were small and shrivelled, blue veins showing in high relief like a river system on a clay map. Her nails required no paring, they were flush with the broken skin, for all the scrubbing they had done. The palms were creased and criss-crossed with deep black lines, the legacy of years of work with the coir ball and ash, ad soap, and water, both cold and hot. How many thousands, how many hundreds of thousands of vessels must she have scrubbed clean, and brought to a polish during all these years! How many thousands, how many hundreds of thousands of clothes must these hands have washed and wrung and hung out to dry since she first started working!

Murli was thinking not of her hands but of the cold dark night ten years ago, of the night she became a widow. Leela was a little child of four then, and did not know what had happened. But it had not seemed so difficult till she was struck down by the fever, two years ago. The fever had drained her, and left her almost a cripple, so bad was that ache in the small of her back. She could no longer do any really hard work, lift no weights, wash no clothes. This last year had been particularly bad. Prices had gone up, while she had not had a job for months together. She had been idle for more than a month when she got this present job of hers, her first really good job. She had little work to do, and Maya had been always easy-going in the matter of food. The salary too, was good, and that sari, why, it was almost new, it must have cost at least ten rupees.

Pain, like a fork of lightning, shot through her lower limbs and returned to its starting point, the base of her spine. Murli had such pains occasionally, but somehow this little attack un-nerved her, and a strange, inexplicable terror of death came over her, as she sat on her feet before the plates she had washed. Supposing I die to-morrow? Leela is young, and alone in the world—who will take care of her? Not that rogue of an uncle—he will surely sell her off to the highest bidder. Panic gripped the old woman. I will marry her off without delay, she thought, but where was the boy? And who will take her without a dowry? I have nothing at all, not a bit of clothing, not a piece of jewellery. I am lost, my Lord, I am sunk. Surely she will fall into evil hands when I am gone. They won't leave her....

Have faith in your God, Murli, do not think such stupid thoughts. He who made her, will also take care of her. You might be old and broken-backed, but you are not going to die yet. Don't imagine things. You are just imagining things, that is your trouble. You have nothing definite against Maya, nothing definite against the master. Do not be ungrateful to your salt, do not suspect everybody of designs on Leela. You are here to look after her. She will be safe enough here, working in your own presence. Six months is all that is needed—we will have enough for a small dowry by that time. I must look around for a match without delay, though. I should have known what it means to have a grown-up daughter at home....

She is thinking, thought Maya, making up her mind. How worried she looks. As if she is the first woman ever to have had a daughter earn her living in this manner. She does not seem to have much experience, poor woman. Perhaps she does not know how easy it is. Why, Leela can even get married, later, if she likes. The master is very careful. There will be no child, nothing to tell. It was not so in my days, or I wouldn't have been here to-day, touting in my old age. But she does not know, and I must be very careful.....

He is sure to give me a big tip when he sees what I have got for him. She will need a good bath, and I will give her that red sari with the floral border, and the blouse to match. I will get the mother out of the way—a dash of opium water to put her to sleep if she tries to be too clever. It is only the first day I will have to be careful about, he will take care of the rest. Poor woman, she does not know what she has got in her daughter, or there would be no need for all this coaxing. If she only knew how much money Leela can earn for the both of them.....

"Bring her along to-morrow, Murli". Maya said in her sweetest tone. "It is for your own good that I am asking you".

"Yes, I will bring her along."

> **"Have faith in your God, Murli, do not think such stupid thoughts. He who made her, will also take care of her. You might be old and broken-backed, but you are not going to die yet. Don't imagine things. You are just imagining things, that is your trouble. You have nothing definite against Maya, nothing definite against the master. Do not suspect everybody of designs on Leela...."**

"Listen to what Garson of the Times says 'A brilliant robbery executed with machine-like precision' ".

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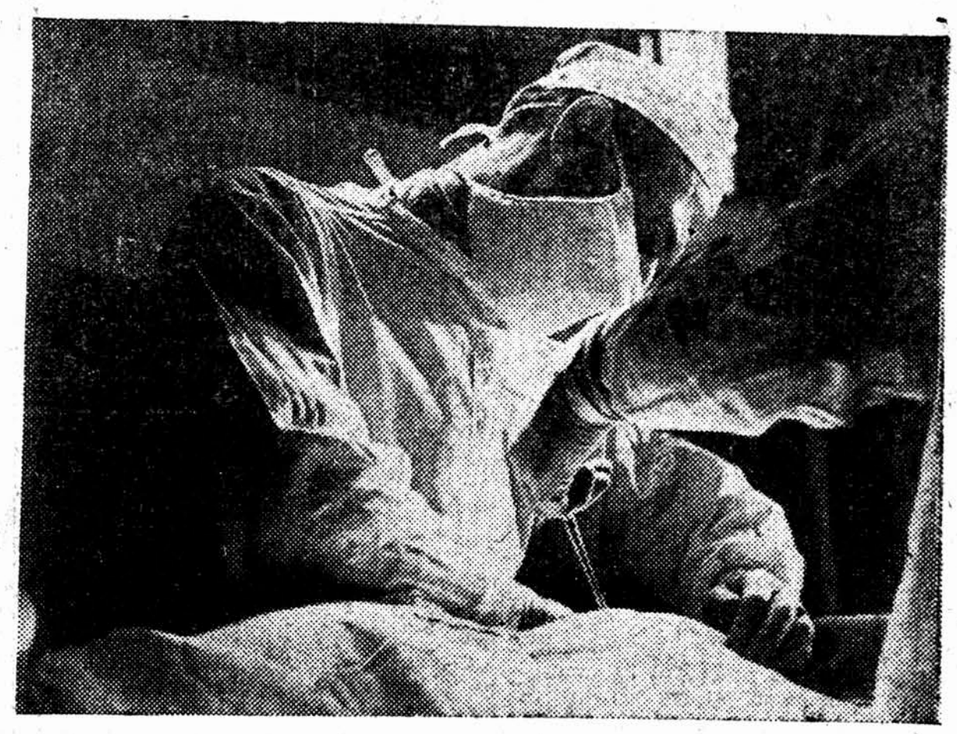
The Magic Caves Of King Coal



People in a little village in Ayrshire, Scotland, laughed when they heard that young William Murdoch had tried to cook coal in his mother's teapot. Yet, as young Murdoch gazed expectantly at the flames licking the teapot, he unwittingly witnessed the birth of some of the great treasure houses of modern science: gas bringing light and heat to home and factory; explosives for the battlefield; disinfectants and medical aids to medicine and surgery; non-skid road surfaces and the petrol that drives vehicles over them; plastics and nylon and a host of modern wonders.

William Murdoch was no idle, imaginative dreamer. His inventive genius soon showed itself in practical forms. In this 'teens he built a bridge over the River Nith which served travellers for more than a century. He invented an oval-turning lathe. The seeds of ambition sought more fertile ground than mid-eighteenth century Scotland; so, wearing a wooden hat he had made on his lathe, he left his native Ayrshire and took the road to London. The hat impressed, and he was engaged on trial at an engineering works in Soho at 15 shillings per week.

That was in 1777. Two years later he was sent to Cornwall to sell steam pumping engines to mineowners. With a weekly salary of 20 shillings he married a daughter of one of the mine captains and devoted his spare hours to research in his tiny home at Redruth.

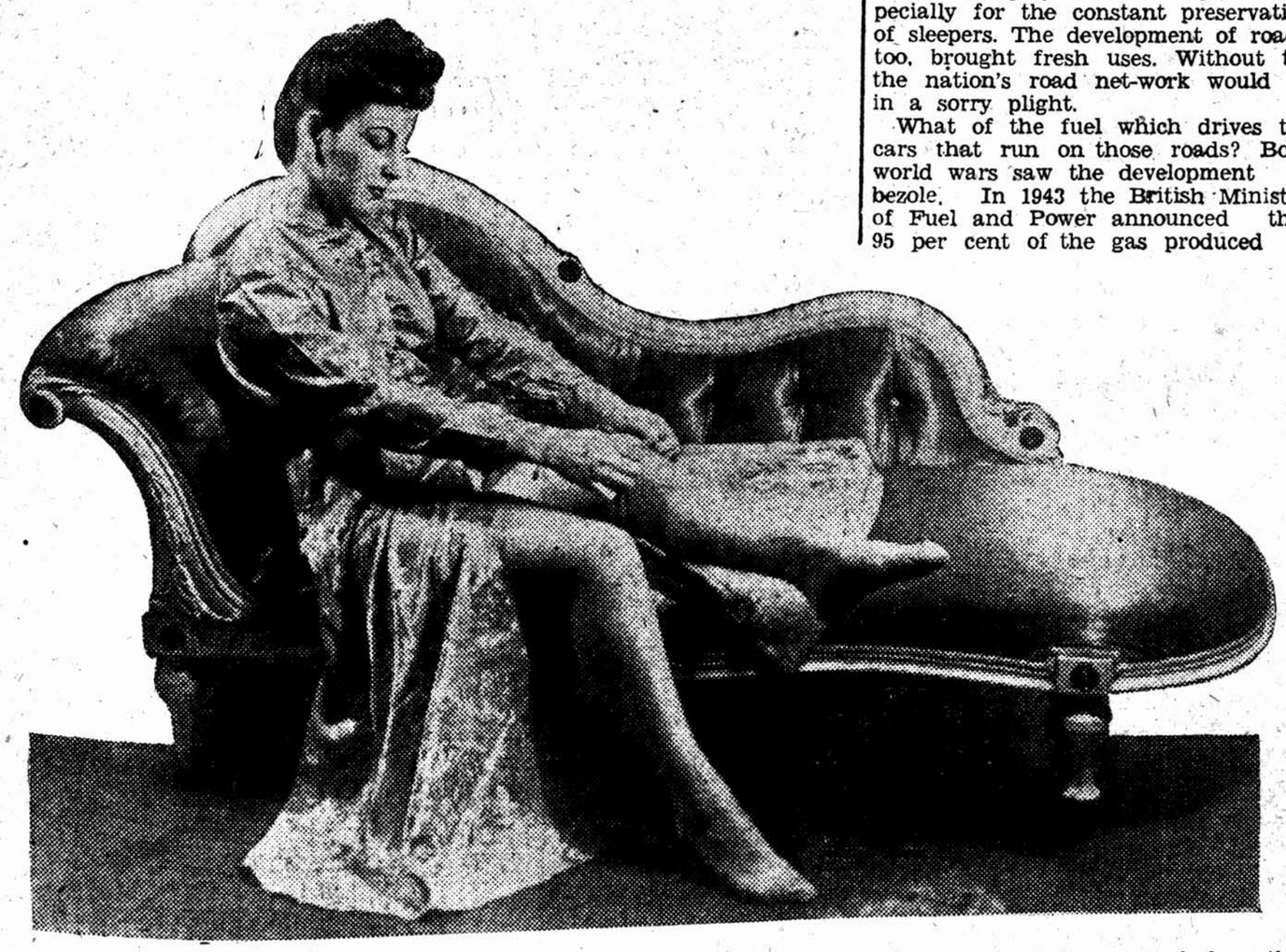
Built The First Locomotive

There in 1784 he built the first locomotive, now standing in Birmingham Art Gallery. The following year he devised an oscillating engine which served as a model for marine engines several decades later. But, more important, his office and home were the first in Britain to be lighted by coal gas, generated in an iron retort in his backyard and led into the house by a pipe in the window frame.

This amazing Scot went further. By 1791 he had taken out a patent for "the art or method of making from the same material",—coal—"and by processes entirely new, copperas, vitriol and different sorts of dyes or dyeing stuffs, paints, colours, and also a composition for preserving the bottoms of all kinds of vessels and all wood requiring to be immersed in water, from worm-weeds, barnacles, and every other foulness that does or may adhere thereto."

All this is history. But Murdoch's wizardry took mankind along an avenue which led to the industrial treasure houses of to-day. Recently I visited one of these—the Beckton By-products Works which straggles over marshland on the fringe of London, beside the world's biggest gas works. There, I listened to the story of gas.

How many, for instance, realise that mackintosh, the waterproof textile, is indirectly a product of coal? Early last century Charles Mackintosh, experimenting in Glasgow, discovered that by dissolving rubber with coal-tar naptha he could use the solution to coment two pieces of fabric together. Mackintosh's factory which subsequently arose at Manchester has since manufactured an assortment of products, including the late war barrage balloons which defended Britain's military targets.



Plastics Are Based On Coal

Probably the greatest possibilities in the field of by-products lie in the plastics industry. To-day, vast quantities of carbolic acid—a by-product of coal—are needed for the manufacture of plastic articles. It was in 1909 that synthetic resins were really placed on a commercial basis, when Dr. L. H. Baekeland, the Belgian scientist, processed a material by the inter-change of formaldehyde with phenol (the modern name for carbolic acid). This new product was marketed as Bakelite.

Originally phenol and naphthalene, recovered from crude tar (a by-product of the manufacture of gas and coke), was used solely in the dyestuffs industry. A more dramatic use came in 1865 when Lister, to combat bacteria from the atmosphere after surgical operations, began antiseptic surgery by using phenol as a disinfectant. It was further discovered that a combination of phenol, light creosote, resin and caustic-soda solution yielded a homogeneous fluid which, mixed with water, led to the variety of disinfectants and deoderants in common use to-day.

Other more intimate offsprings of phenol are phenacetin and aspirin, and their more lethal cousin, picric acid, which is primarily used for explosives.

Road And Rail Depend On Tar

Tar and pitch are the oldest members of this industrial family. Their earliest use—for treating ships' bottoms—ceased when ships were sheathed with copper bottoms. But with the arrival of railways more extensive industrial employment was opened, especially for the constant preservation of sleepers. The development of roads, too, brought fresh uses. Without tar the nation's road net-work would be in a sorry plight.

What of the fuel which drives the cars that run on those roads? Both world wars saw the development of bezole. In 1943 the British Ministry of Fuel and Power announced that 95 per cent of the gas produced at gasworks was being treated for the recovery of benzole.

Research witnessed further progress. Benzene hexa-chloride was found to contain startling insecticidal properties, and resulted in Gammexane. This has proved to be an enemy to lice, locusts and other pests and will probably destroy the larvae of yellow fever and the malarial mosquito. Gammexane is more potent than DDT, another offspring of benzene which also gives birth to drugs —notably sulphanamide and sulphanilamides.

A close relation of benzene is toluene, whose commercial use primarily affects paints, lacquers, varnishes, enamels and anti-knock in aircraft fuel. Toleune's most robust offspring is T.N.T. A more affable child is saccharine, parent of chloramine—a useful antiseptic. From benzaldehyde, a third descendant, we get a variety of perfumes and choice flavours. The secrets inherent in coal seem endless. Dichlor-benzoic acid gave us mepacrine to combat malaria in wartime when quinine was scarce. Some years ago xylene invaded the beauty salon to supply synthetic perfumes.

Cure For Pneumonia

Wandering among this harvest of industrial riches we encounter pyridine which unobtrusively appears as a water-proofing reagent in dress fabrics, and as M. and B. 693—the wonder cure for pneumonia. Even to-day it is no uncommon sight to see poor parents bring their children suffering from whooping-cough to inhale the vapours from tar stills at gasworks.

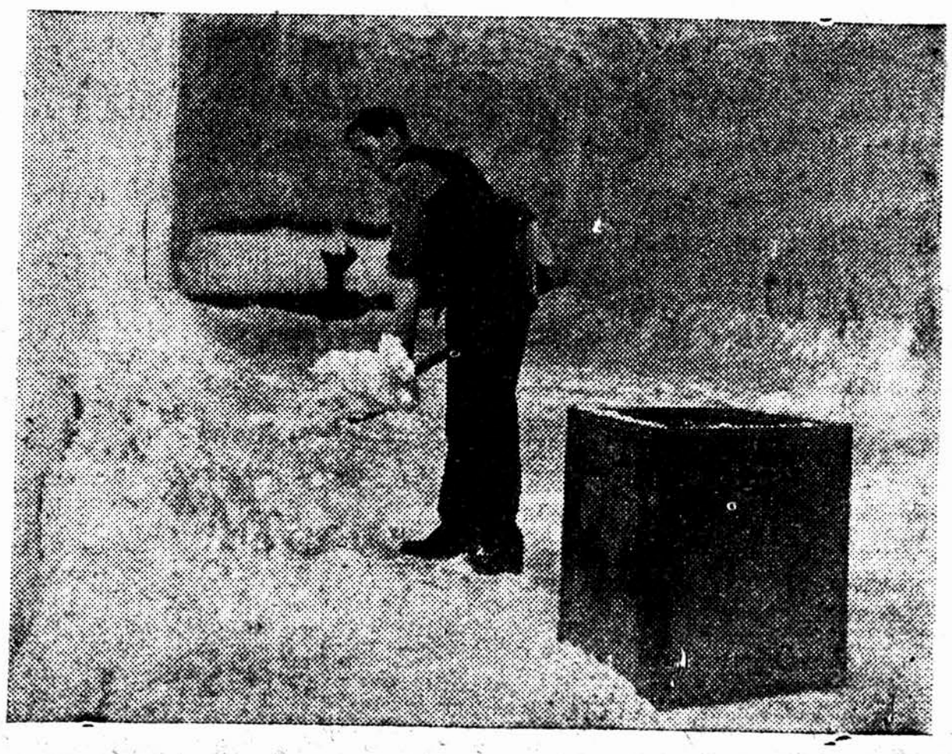
In days gone by such valuable by-products as ammoniacal liquor and tar were regarded as industrial dregs. Now they are applied to the use of mankind. Ammonia is the basis of the household refrigerator and man-made ice rink. With sulphuric acid it yields a valuable fertiliser for soil. With nitric acid it has more lethal use as explosives.

From it all one thing is clear: coal remains the basis of industrial power. Even, for instance, if atomic power is harnessed to commercial life, coal, it is claimed, will always be necessary for the production of steel.

Naphthalene and carbolic acid, recovered from crude tar (itself a by-product of gas and coke) was originally used solely in the dyestuffs industry. In 1865 Lister began using carbolic acid as a disinfectant for antiseptic surgery; and further advances have since followed. Thousands of lives have been saved by the use of these disinfectants. This photograph was taken during the progress of an actual operation at London's University College Hospital.

Notwithstanding atomic energy, coal today is still the basis of industrial power. From coal and its by-products have been built the great treasure houses of modern science, not the least of whose coal-begotten jewels are nylon stockings.

On the eastern fringe of London, beside the world's biggest gasworks, stands the Bockton By-products works. Here pure napthalane from purification plant is vaporised into a Napthalane Chamber where it cools and forms into flakes. Six tons of flakes are retrieved after each charge, ready for processing into disinfectants, antiseptics and deodorants.



In the mid-eighteenth century William Murdoch, a Scottish boy, tried to cook coal in his mother's teapot. His experiments marked the birth of a new age which led to the modern scientific wonderland ruled by King Coal.

By DOUGLAS LIVERSIDGE

WHITHER CONGRESS?

By Iqbal Singh

Though somewhat belated this article provides a critical retrospect of the last Congress session and shows in what direction the foremost National organisation is moving. The author sums up:

"The Meerut session achieved less than its purpose. It would be undue pessimism, however, to regard this failure as in any sense final. On the contrary, the present difficulties and complexities are symptomatic, not of the weakness of the Congress but its growing strength."

That the Meerut Congress met at a most critical juncture in the life of our nation is a fact that hardly needs stressing.

The sense of crisis was unmistakable and everyone who attended the session was to a greater or lesser extent aware of the momentous nature of issues under discussion. The crisis with which the Congress had to grapple, it may be added, possessed a complex character and had two different, though inter-related, aspects. Naturally, therefore, its success or failure can best be measured in terms of its success or failure to resolve this dual crisis in a positive and satisfactory manner.

One aspect of the crisis may be described as internal and largely organisational. At the end of six years of hard but inconclusive struggle with imperialism, a broad, multi-dimensional organisation like the Congress is bound to be confronted with urgent tasks of structural reorganisation and reorientation of policy. During the period of intensive political battles, when everyone is keyed up to a high pitch of tension, domestic stresses and strains tend to recede into the background and organisational problems are left to look after themselves. But once the tension of struggle is relaxed these issues, for obvious reasons, are immediately magnified and assume an imperative clemency. There is no justification for taking such a development too tragically. Equally, however, it would be dangerous complacency not to recognise their existence.

No Fear Of Cleavage

This is not to suggest, of course that at Meerut there were visible symptoms of anything approaching a serious cleavage inside the Congress ranks. Such a suggestion would be completely at variance with reality. There is no section or group in the Congress which thinks in terms of factional rifts; and if there is on thing certain in the present accumulation of uncertainties it is the overwhelming loyalty which the Congress commands.

At the same time, however, it is undeniable that an incipient divergence of attitude and approach extending to the whole field of national policy is beginning to articulate itself. This must be appreciated and properly analysed. The divergence is not, as is usually represented, a reflection of the conflict between the Right and the Left. Such a formulation is a misleading over-simplification. The divergence is rather between those who feel that the present situation demands bold, rational and imaginative policies and those who fondly cling to the belief that old categories of thought are quite adequate to contain and resolve the problems facing India. True enough, the former include most of the younger and Left-Wing elements and the latter are predominantly represented by the older leadership. This gives the divergence the complexion of a struggle between the Right and the Left. In point of fact, however, the bifurcation is much wider and on lines which are not wholly ideological.

Opposition Smothered

At Meerut the divergence primarily manifested itself as a certain irreducible hiatus of understanding between the platform and the main body of the delegates. The unanimity with which the resolutions were passed should not be taken as a measure of the accord prevailing between the leadership and the rank and file. On every important issue those on the dais showed a singularly obstinate disinclination to grasp the point of view of the "opposition" speakers.

Partly, no doubt, the fault lay with the "opposition" which was seldom coherent and repeatedly failed to drive home its points with sufficient incisiveness and clarity of definition. But it is only fair to add that the platform adopted uniformly aggressive and stone-walling tactics calculated to demoralise an essentially loyal and earnest following. That the leadership enjoys enormous prestige was obvious enough. It is, however, open to question whether it was altogether wise in using its prestige purely for the purpose of smothering all opposition to the official point of view. For the business of the leadership is not only to guide and lead, but also to learn from its following.

It cannot be claimed that the general level of debate was high. The trend of the discussion, in fact, tended to be somewhat unbalanced. In the main, this must be attributed to the unsatisfactory procedure followed both in the Subjects Committee and the platform more or less to monopolise the time so that the unofficial point of view has no chance of getting adequate hearing.

At Meerut anything between two-thirds to three-fourths of the time was taken up by representatives of the official point of view, with the result that at the end none of the resolutions submitted by the body of the house could even be discussed. This cannot be regarded as an healthy state of affairs. Nor can it claimed that the official speakers were always enlightening. Most of them were redundant and would have gained by being brief. In any case, the plenary session of the Congress is the one occasion on which it would be more politic for the leadership to listen rather than indulge in long-winded oratory.

Confused Leadership

Clearly, the procedure which seems to be modelled on the British parliamentary design needs reform. But it would be very superficial analysis if we concluded that the procedure alone accounted for the disappointments of the Meerut Session. The procedural defects were incidental and relatively unimportant. What was much more disturbing was the sense of confusion evident at the highest level of leadership.

What was this confusion? To answer that we have first to ask what were the major issues involved? Demonstrably, there were only two—the issue of Indian freedom and the issue of Indian unity. All other questions, whether it was the problem of the States or Indians in South Africa, were but specific aspects of these two fundamental issues. Did the Meerut session give a clear lead on either of them? It would be unwarranted optimism to answer this question in the affirmative.

A Balance-Sheet Of The Meerut Session

Take the first and paramount question of Indian freedom, for instance. In his speech to the Subjects Committee Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru quite categorically declared that British imperialism through its various agencies and instruments was resorting to all kinds of shifts to frustrate the aim of the Congress to use the constitutional machinery for the purpose fo leading India to an independent and sovereign status. Sardar Patel, speaking two days later in the plenary session, painted an entirely different picture and conveyed the impression that the fight with imperialism was all over bar the shouting and all that now remained to do was to bring the Muslim League to a sense of responsibility by adopting a policy of responsive toughness. When two leaders of such undisputed eminence speak in such contradictory accents the bewilderment of the rank and file can well be imagined.

Magnificent, But Not Politics

Nor did the Presidential address prove to be any more illuminating on the excruciating issues of our age. Acharya Kripalani was amiable and witty. He spoke comprehensively and with transparent conviction regarding the virtues of Gandhism and its superiority over other contemporary social and political philosophies. But one wondered if all that he had to say on the subject was strictly relevant. His solutions for the many exigent problems confronting modern India trailed clouds of obscurity from an old-world nineteenth century liberalism with a dash of anarcho-socialism. There were moments when one felt like exclaiming: all this is magnificent, but it is not politics. The general perspective was delightful and entertaining, but just slightly out of focus.

The same lack of focus was evident in the approach to the second major problem—the problem of Indian unity. There was much justifiable criticism of the obstructive tactics of the League. This, however, was not combined with any attempt at self-criticism or formulation of a policy which would offer the Muslim masses an acceptable alternative. The result was a sense of negation. Babu Rajendra Prasad, it is true, spoke movingly about the present fratricidal lunacy in the country; it was obvious that he felt it as a personal tragedy.

Sardar Patel brought a sense of realism to the discussion as can always be expected of him. He made an excellent point in quoting from Mr. Jinnah's assurances to the Viceroy at the time of League's entry into the interim Government; this convinced even the sceptics how difficult it is to rely on the plighted word of the League leadership. If his speech had ended there it would have conformed to the best tradition of statesmanship. Unfortunately, however, Sardar Patel went on to make certain observations liable to accentuate the existing disharmonies in the country. It made one conscious of the acute danger that exists that, in trying to combat Mr. Jinnah's irredentist obsession, the Congress leadership may unwittingly provide support for his central thesis.

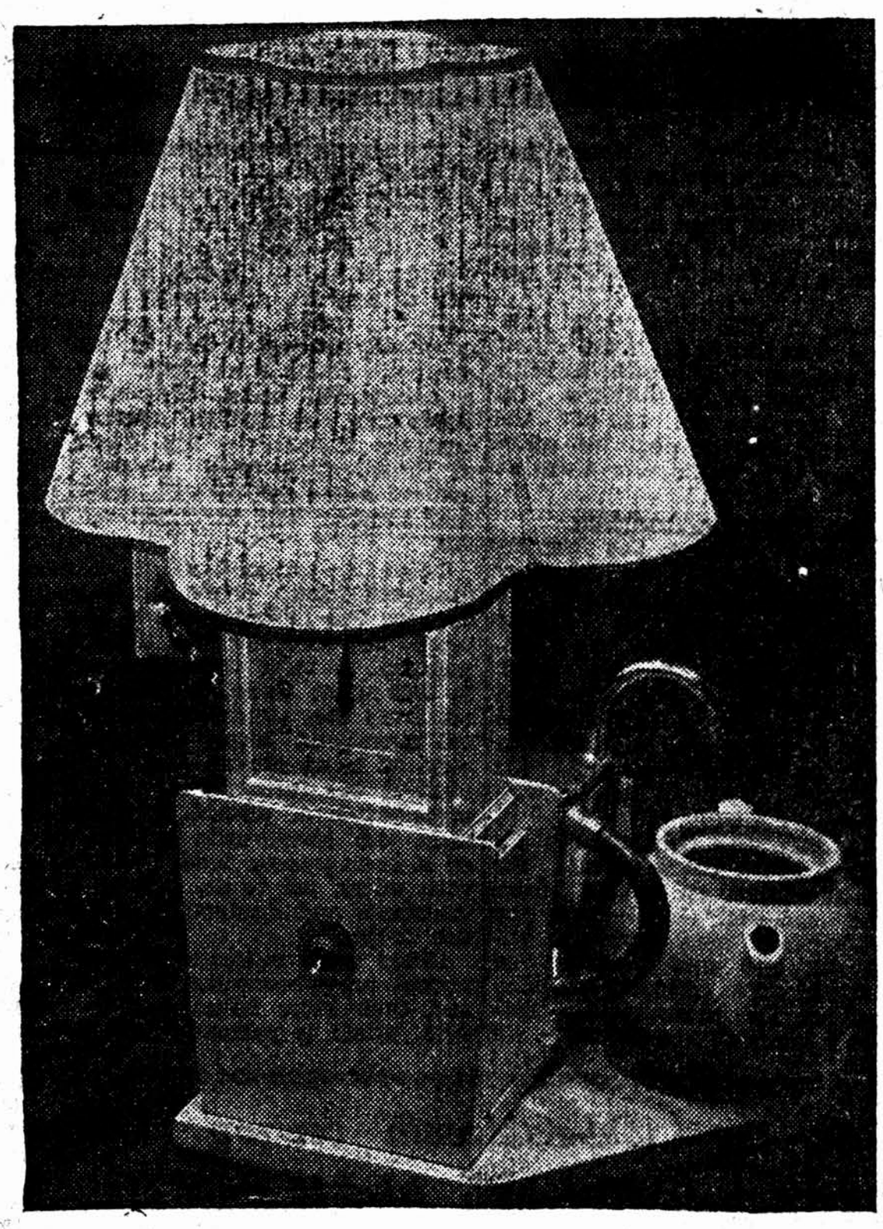
Nehru Was Impatient

Inevitably Sardar Patel's utterances created considerable feeling of disquiet, not only among the Congress Muslims, but in the minds of much wider sections of the delegates. It needed the eloquent and passionate sincerity of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan to assuage this disquiet and elevate the discussion to a level worthy of the Congress. The genuine and heartfelt applause which their speeches evoked was the clearest proof that, notwithstanding the cheap demagogy of opportunistic politicians, the heart of the Congress movement is sound and unaffected by the virus of communalism.

In all these matters, people naturally looked to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for guidance. Everyone felt that he alone possessed the necessary breadth of outlook which could lift the debate to a higher plane of significance. Unfortunately, however, he seemed too overworked and impatient; and, although he spoke often and with vehemence, it cannot be suggested that his interventions helped to clarify the prevailing confusions. One missed in him that quality of vision which has endeared him to so many people all over the world and one was surprised that his anger should be directed against those who, with whatever hesitations, are honestly trying to follow the path which he himself has forged in the past.

On the balance, then, the Meerut session achieved less than its purpose. It would be undue pessimism, however, to regard this failure as in any sense final. On the contrary, the present difficulties and complexities are symptomatic, not of the weakness of the Congress, but its growing strength. As a movement, it is clear, it has outgrown its old organisational framework and limits of policy. As is natural with any living movement, in order to fulfil new and greater tasks that lie ahead, the Congress must carry out radical readjustments and reorganisation. If it can achieve these—and there is no reason to suppose that it cannot—the Congress can still become one of the greatest and most progressive people's movements of our time. But it has to act—and act with boldness and imagination.

Tea Round The World



Sponsored by the Empire Tea Bureau and the B.O.A.C. Corporation an exhibition "Tea Round the World" was recently opened at the Tea Centre, Regent Street, London. One of the exhibits was this domestic appliance which will provide early morning tea for late risers. This neat machine at a pre-elected time make tea, switch on a bedside lamp, and call the sleeper with benevolent insistence.

TARAKNATH DAS: A Teacher Of Teachers

By Hilda Wierum Boulter

Here is a penpicture of Dr. Taraknath Das, who himself is an esteemed contributor to our columns. A naturalized American citizen long since, he remains at heart an Indian and has rendered veteran if unostentatious service to his motherland. Though distingushed as a professor, author and speaker, he hates personal publicity—the first infirmity of modern intellectuals! In fact he even refused to supply his photo to illustrate this article!

Dr. Taraknath Das the writer is well-known in India through his articles on various phases of world politics which have appeared over a long period of years in the "Modern Review" of Calcutta and in other Indian publications. But Taraknath Das the man may be less well-known, as he is not one of those who seek every opportunity for self-advertisement.

Actually it was no easy matter to get from Dr. Das the biographical data necessary for this article. Said he "I haven't done much of anything. I doubt if anyone would be interested in me". To which I replied that on this one subject I preferred my judgement to his.

I think Dr. Das must have taken considerable trouble to avoid publicity. For he is such a forceful, vital person that he must often have attracted the attention of copy-hungry newspapermen. And a more picturesque or photogenic person one could hardly imagine. Of medium height, with regular features and eyes that seem to flash actual sparks when he is moved to righteous indignation, his silver—white hair like a mane, Dr. Das is full of youthful enthusiasm, yet impresses one by the dignity and poise which come only with the years. It would be hard to guess his age. His is a personality that impresses itself without any effort to do so on his part.

Great Service To India

Taraknath Das's achievements have not been spectacular. He has not written a "best seller"; he holds no office in any Indian organization here; he does comparatively little speaking from the "lecture platform"; he has for a number of years taken little part in the affairs of the Indian community of New York, where he has lived since the early 1930's.

Why then is he one of the really important Indians in America? The answer is simple. For a good many years Dr. Taraknath Das has been a special lecturer on Modern Indian History at the College of the City of New York, and his former pupils are teaching in the public schools of New York City, and in schools elsewhere in this country. The children who study Current History, Social Studies, Public Affairs and other similar subjects under these men and women are being given a correct picture of India, her history, her social and economic problems, and, above all, her relationship with Great Britain.

During the war years, and especially at the time of the "affaire Cripps", I was one of several persons who were pressed into service as a sort of auxiliary lecturer on India. The regular lecturers, the professionals, and especially the Indian lecturers, were in such demand that they could not possibly fill all the requests for talks on India. For about 2 years I helped out, speaking mostly in the public schools of Greater New York—as the entire city is colloquially known. I talked to all ages, from little chidren not more than 6 or 7 years old, up to High School seniors—about 16 or 17 years old—and to some college groups. I discovered that in many—the majority, actually, of these schools, the students had a real grasp of the Indian situation.

Being curious as to the reason for these young people being so much better informed about India than some other groups, not to mention most of the adults I encountered, I discovered that in these particular schools the teachers of current history had taken some courses with Dr. Taraknath Das at the College of the City of New York, And I realised that indirectly, through his former pupils, Dr. Das was reaching thousands of American children, future voters, Congressmen, Senators, makers of American Foreign Policy. There is no doubt that in this way Dr. Taraknath Das has made one of the greatest possible contributions to the cause of Indian Nationalism. A glance at some of the history text-books used in American schools does much to explain our tendency to support Great Britain. Dr. Das has been doing his share towards building up a like friendliness for a truly self-governing India on the part of the next generation of American policy-makers.

Becomes U. S. Citizen

Taraknath Das first became interested in America by reading as a boy of 14 a story of the life of Abraham Lincoln. But it was not until some time later that he was able to come here. Like many others in Asia, Taraknath Das was greatly encouraged by Japan's victory over Russia in 1905, and soon after that date he went to Japan to study a the Imperial University. Here he found that Japanese students were flocking to America for work and study. His interest in the United States being thus re-awakened, he followed the example of the Japanese students.

He landed on the West Coast, and immediately sought work. One of his first jobs was as interpreter at the Immigration Office in Seattle, Washington, and he began his studies at the University of Washington. Working hard to support himself and to pay his tuition, he continued his studies at the University of California, and, later, at the University of Vermont. As soon as possible he took out his first citizenship papers, but between that and getting the citizenship young Das wrote a number of pretty fiery Indian Nationalist articles, and thereby aroused the wrath of British authorities. Some American authorities also had their doubts about Taraknath Das.

It may be noted in passing that in the past there has been a remarkable unanimity of feeling manifested by British and certain sections of American officialdom—and on no subject was there more unanimity than on the acceptability of Indians. This is a matter which has been the cause of a certain cynicism among the less naive of my fellow-countrymen, as well as among their Indian friends. Young Das was obliged to defend himself in the California courts against a "suspicion of being an anarchist". The heads of the departments of Political Science, Philosophy, and History of the University of California appeared to testify on his behalf. Said they: "If he is an anarchist, so was George Washington." Das was cleared of the charges, and his citizenship granted. He then completed his formal education by taking a Ph.D. at Georgetown University in Washington, D. C.

Some years later, at the time of the passage of the Asiatic Exclusion Act, the old suspicions of Dr. Das were revived, and an attempt was made to deprive him of his citizenship. Dr. Das took the case to the Supreme Court—and won. It is somewhat to be wondered at that Dr. Das has never become embittered by the difficulties he has encountered. It is not likely that since the passage of the India Citizenship Bill last year, and still more in the light of India's own improved status, either Dr. Das or any other Indian residents in America, whether naturalized citizens or not, will in the future encounter such suspicions or will find themselves so continually on the defensive. At any rate, I hope so

Veteran Writer And Speaker

Ever since his student days Dr. Das has been teaching, and he has written for many American publications—including the sectarian Catholic, Protestant and Jewish papers. He has put out numerous pamphlets on Indian Nationalism and kindred subjetcs. One of these pamphlets falling into the hands of Tolstoy, he commented

(Continued on Page 6)

Between Ourselves

This Department made its debut in a corner of this page in the first issue of the New Year.

By the third it had spread itself over four columns—and now it threatens to grow like the magician's mango tree before our very eyes. Only there is no magic about it—except that our readers have warmed up to it, as the following selection from their letters will show.

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A Challenge

"You have invited the Readers to attack their "willing target" (which means "you" here) and your grievance is, that, not many have taken up the gauntlet. So, you have again asked the average Reader to launch himself. His diffidence is natural, for the odds are more against him, heavily armed as you are with your sabre and shield, I mean, your pen which always cuts deeper than the Reader's, and the W.P.B. both of which you can use dexterously, should he make the slightest departure from "non-violence" or your policy or predilections. I venture to accept your invitation in the hope, that you are determined to play the game, and will not apply the guillotine. Unless the new department is a mere sales device, you should not consider yourself, for this column at least, the most important man, which the Editor positively is, despite all that you might say to the contrary. Let every Reader have his say. NOT only a selected few, as you suggested.

How about opening the "Poet's Corner" in the B.C.W.? It will make the Readers even more interested. And the writers too. There are many on the way to Parnassus. They deserve due encouragement. Our journals should open up to new blood and the old guard should guide and help them, and leave it to the Readers to judge. But the reverse is the case. The Editors are insolent towards the young writers who are the coming men. Give us some poetic stuff. We are surfeit with politics—so prosaic and parochial. Let's to themes sublime out of the mire of mundane and sectarian politics. For, "where only the politicians boomed, that country's fate is doomed." Will you oblige? Bombay is overflowing with such talent. I hope numerous Readers and you too, will welcome the suggestion:

LAHORE. P. C. DUTTA.

We assure Reader Dutt that (1) we are "determined to play the game," that (2) this new Department is not a mere sales device, and that (3) the Reader (and not the Editorial We) is really the most important man" as far as this column is concerned. Didn't we hail him as our "senior partner" at the very outset? The publication of this letter itself should reassure all Doubting Thomases and Suspicious Marys on this point.

But in sheer fairness our Readers will not expect us to publish all the contents of all the letters we receive. Art is long, but space is short! Brevity is the best part of wit, as it will have to be of this Department too, howsoever, we may hate to blue-pencil the bouquets—and occasional brickbats!—we are receiving by every mail.

Regarding the opening of a Poet's Corner, watch out for future elucidation on this page. Even at present, however the Poets do get an occasional corner!—Ed.

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Not So Shy

"With the advent of the New Year, the news, of your opening a new department with a view of establishing closer contacts with your readers, was most welcome. I am a regular reader of your Weekly for the past several years and, I note with great pleasure that I already feel a close affinity (almost a cherishable affection and friendship) towards your paper. And of course I wish it to be 'the best' and the most accomplished paper of our country.

"With all the humility of a 'reader' I beg to suggest that personally I would like your Weekly to include some purely literary articles, written by men of 'real' literary talents. At present the only article that can claim to be written by an acclaimed artist is the "Last Page" by the "Chronicler", which often reflects genuinely artistic and inspired flashes. My humble submission, Sir, is that you should give some noticeable space to literary criticisms and articles. Incidentally I would like to suggest one thing more: I have been given to understand that Mr. D. F. Karaka is on the staff of your paper. His article one very rarely found in the Weekly. (He contributes, I am aware, a column "Of My Chest" in your daily edition). I would love to read more from Mr. Karaka in the Weekly.

"It would be too much to write all at once—even if the opportunity for it is liberally offered hence I shall content with the suggestions at present. Of course, I shall eagerly look forward to writing more in future. I must admit, Sir, that I am one of your 'infinitely' 'shy' reader."

Allahabad. S. P. DIMRI.

We do publish literary articles—when they come our way and do not merely discuss mugged-up minutiae of English literature—or for the matter of that, Sanscrit or Persian! Reader Dimri can easily recall the number of articles we have published on and by Shaw, Wells, Tagore, Premchand—and the lesser literary lights too! He is welcome to send one for our consideration.

Yes. D. F. Karaka, ("Pulse Of Oxford", "Pants Off New York" and all the rest) is one of our distinguished colleagues. We have frequently tried to bait him to the pages of the B. C. Weekly, but he is the fish that has always got away! However since he began to take so much "Off his chest"—vide his column in daily Chronicle—during the week days, we have mercifully stopped pressing him. After all a fellow must have some leisure to put something in!—Ed.

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Some Questions

"I am very happy, to read of the new Department in the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly". I am a constant reader of the Weekly. I like it very much, and trust that every reader will think it good. I am asking some questions and hope to get a reply:

(1) In "Bombay Chronicle Weekly" there is everything except some film news. Why don't you give some news about it?

(2) I want to know whether you answer questions by personal letter or not?

(3) Why don't you make convenient for your readers to send handwritten stories?

Shikarpur (Sind).
(Miss) SUSHILA G. LULLA.

(1) We have resumed our Film columns in the Weekly: On with the Show!
(2) No—except in special cases.
(3) Because it is very inconvenient for the eyes—the lino operator more than our own!—Ed.

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All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay 1.

THE ARDITRON

A Lamp that gives a 1.000,000 candlepower flash a thousand times a second. .

By Joseph Kalmer

The Arditron is a little lamp, about a foot long, which gives a flash of a million candle-power lasting a millionth of a second, and can repeat that flash a thousand times a second. It was invented by a British scientist.

Wonderful. Why not simply have a very strong light burning steadily all the time? One wouldn't be able to see the difference....

But the Arditron is meant for a special purpose, where its peculiar powers are very necessary. When the first film was made of a galloping horse, the camera revealed a quite unsuspected wealth of different motions in such a seemingly simple thing; the human eye was not able to follow the rapidly changing detail, but the individual frames of the film were a permanent record of them. This idea of using a film, in other words, a rapid succession of momentary pictures, has been developed into a very powerful technique of scientific research.

Two Different Ways

The ordinary film has between 15 and 30 frames a second, and can be speeded up, if the lighting is really good, to 50 frames, perhaps. But to study such things as explosions to find out, for eaxmple, how a depth charge will affect a submarine under all sorts of conditions, this is far too slow. A small charge would be exploded in a model water tank specially rigged up to withstand the shock, and the different phases of that explosion, which is over in a few thousandths of a second, have to be photographed

There are two different ways in which nigh-speed photography can be reached. One is a development of the ordinary film technique, in which a shutter closes over the lens many times a second. Whenever the shutter is open the film stops and takes a picture; whenever the shutter closes the film moves on the length of a frame. Thus the film does not run steadily through the camera, but by regular jerks. If the speed is too high, it breaks very easily and other technical difficulties crop up. They have, on the whole, been overcome, and modern cinematograph methods can achieve speeds of 8,000 frames a second.

400 Times

But to get a picture with the necessary detail on it, a minimum quantity of light is needed. In a normal film the light coming to the camera each second is spread over 20 frames; here it is spread over 400 times as many frames; and that provides the limit to the method. One cannot get sufficient light on to the film to make useful picures.

The other method of high-speed photography uses a steadily moving film and no shutter. Instead, the intermittent illumination is provided by successive flashes of light. When the method was first invented, electric sparks were used. They could be produced very regularly and as fast as any film could record, but they did not provide very much light. Very strong and rapid sparks are only too apt to go over into a continuous electric arc.

Powerful Flashes

Before the war the technique had been taken a long way beyond the comparatively primitive spark method; but the many difficult problems about explosives which the war brought needed even better methods. Questions had to be answered, such as what happens to newly invented types of shells in flight and to depth charges exploding near an enemy drydock.

The Arditron has made it possible to illuminate such happenings with extremely powerful flashes lasting something like millionth of a second. The credit for perfecting this instrument goes to Dr. J. W. Mitchell, who worked at the time for the British Armament Research Department; the initials of that institution were incorporated in the name A. R. Ditron. It is a glass tube, shaped approximately like a cigar, and contains an inert gas, like argon, under a definite pressure. There are three electrodes, one rod-shaped and one ring-shaped electrode being the main ones, between which the flash passes; the third, also ring-shaped, serves as a trigger.

Filled With Gas

The tube is filled with the sort of gas at the sort of pressure that will give the needed flash. A radio valve —the wireless fan will understand what is meant by saying that it is a Thyratron valve—sends a continuous and correctly timed series of impulses on to the trigger electrode and at each such impulse some 7,000 volts flash extremely rapidly across the tube. The intensity of the light is so high, that even 15 feet away from the Arditron really good pictures can be obtained without using reflectors.

A great deal of interesting and very important work was done with this instrument. A new kind of shell known as the discarding sabot projectile because shortly after it is fired it drops the three segments of the sheath or sabot which hold it in the rifling of the gun. was one of the things studied extensively with the Arditron.

Example Of Gas Bubble

Another highly important matter, to investigate which the Arditron was used, is the behaviour of the gas bubble in underwater explosions. This bubble is composed of the explosion products. It breaks up a very short time after the explosion, but for that short time it oscillates very rapidly, expanding and contracting again, and each time it does so a new shock wave is sent out through the water. The bubble wanders a bit during these oscillations, if there is a fixed surface near a concrete wall or something of the sort, it will move towards this: but the ree surface of the water repels it.

The successive shock waves are thus often rather different in strength and direction from the first one. With the Arditron it has been found possible to photograph the various stages in the life of the gas bubble, and the shock waves themselves; and with this material a great many questions previously in doubt were cleared up.

Importance In Peace

At least one study undertaken in wartime will be of considerable importance in peace: the investigation of weaknesses and possible sources of disintegration in ships' bulkheads during explosions. A special water tank was built at the British Admiralty's Undex Works for this purpose and research is being conducted at a number of other laboratories in Britain too.

Of course a great deal of work has yet to be done on this subject. A rate of flashing of 1,000 per second is not enough for some problems; the pictures obtained are often rather dim and blurred. because there are as yet no films sufficiently sensitive for this kind of work; and methods may be found to produce an even stronger light. This last problem may prove the most difficult, for after all, the safe dissipation of several kilowatts of energy in a flash tube is no simple problem. But the remarkable results obtained by the use of the Arditron during World War II prove that the basis has been laid, and has been well laid.

SOCIAL MEDICINE — NEW TRENDS

General environment has much to do with the incidence of human disease and disability

By E Sessel

As the first institute of its kind, the Institute of Social Medicine at Oxford has attracted considerable interest in many countries including India.

It only began its working life in the spring of 1944 since when it has been visited by many Government and other official bodies, including representatives of the Ministries of Health in France, Belgium and Norway, of the Rockefeller Foundation, and of the All-India Institute of Hygiene in Calcutta, as well as by private individuals who have recognised the valuable service the Institute is rendering.

Social medicine as Professor John A. Ryle, the first Professor of Social Medicine at Oxford University and Director of the Institute, has explained, is not just another name for preventive medicine as we now know it; neither, he adds is it socialized (or State) medicine. Its purposes are to investigate the varied problems of sickness viewed as affecting entire populations, rather than separate individuals. It investigates the influence of social, genetic environmental and domestic factors on the incidence of human disease and disability, and seeks to promote a general environment conducive to positive health.

Great progress was made in the last century in successfully attacking acute infections diseases, spread chifly by insantitary conditions, as well as in checking chronic infective diseases, but much scope still remains for wide-spread socio-medical reforms.

Take the case of children's welfare. The Institute, in its first annual report, published in June, 1946, states that certain knowledge is available of the period from birth to one year in child-life as a result of observations in welfare centres and elsewhere, but there is little reliable information for the age period two to five years. The Institute accordingly decided on a study of the child of pre-school years.

In carrying out its first long term survey in this field children in all social groups from the first weeks of life to the age of five have come under close scientific observation. By last October, 320 babies had been enrolled and examined for this survey and there had been over 450 re-examinations. Domiciliary visits are made by Institute experts to study the social, domestic, and economic conditions, and radiography is freely used.

Radiographic investigation has also been largely employed, in conjunction with the Oxford Nutrition Survey work, on 1,400 children—among them 486 Dutch ones at Conventry, and on films of 358 others in Holland—with a view to discovering evidences of nutritional deficiency and other abnormalities as a result of World War II, and for other scientific purposes.

In another direction, the Institute has begun the study of illness that causes absence from work in industry. It is hoped to select particular causes of sickness absence, such as peptic ulcer and chronic rheumatic disorders. In the industrialised countries peptic ulcer vies with tuberculosis and rheumatic fever as a cause of prolonged absenteeism.

Another subject of attention concerns thyroid enlargement in school children between 11 and 15. This survey is investigating the value of a universal or limited supply of iodized salt for domestic use as a protection against goitre and cretinism.

The Institute is also following up data about twin children. A pilot survey of 42 pairs of twins of school age has been completed. Among points recorded are facial, eye and hair colour, and radiographical resemblances, heights and weights, blood-grouping, finger-prints and records of "handedness". A year-to-year follow-up study of these and other detailed development is in contemplation.

Other subjects receiving attention and indicating the wide importance of the Institute's researches include investigations into still births and neo-natal mortality, in which varying factors will be taken into account; also a study of effects of rest preceding confinement in working-class women.

Taraknath Das: A Teacher Of Teachers

(Continued from Page 5)

on it in an open letter—a letter which was a factor in making of Gandhi an ardent follower of Tolstoy.

Dr. Das is a member of the American International Law Association, the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Free World Association. He has been a lecturer at the University of Maryland and the Catholic University of American in Washington, D. C. He has also been a member of the faculty of International Relations at Wellesley College. At present he not only lectures at the College of the City of New York (as he has for several years) but also at New York University and at Brooklyn University. He is chairman of the advisory board of the Watumull Foundation which does such magnificent work in bringing Indian students to America. Dr. Das has also lectured in Europe, where he has travelled extensively. Dr. Das's very scholarly book reviews appear frequently in Foreign Affairs, monthly publication of the American Foreign policy Association.

No sketch of Taraknath Das would be complete without a word about his very charming wife. Mary Das is the descendant of a very distinguished American Quaker family. She is also partly Irish—and is blessed with the quick wit and the peculiar charm of the Irish

It is a very pleasant experience to spend an evening in the unusual and perfectly delightful circular living room of the Das appartment high up in the Hotel Ansonia in New York City. The conversation is always good. How could it be otherwise when skillfully guided by Taraknath and Mary Das? This is a home which proves the essential truth of the phrase—"One World". In Dr. Taraknath Das America has gained a distinguished citizen, who while being a good and loyal American citizen still retains his love for India, and makes it his life work to explain each land to the other. He works for the Freedom and the Unity of the World.

"Every shilling I have was made honestly."

"By whom?"

* * *

A shopkeeper had for some time displayed in his window a card inscribed "Fishing Tickle."

A customer drew his attention to the spelling. "Hasn't anyone told you of it before?" he asked.

"Hundreds," replied the dealer, "but whenever they drop in to tell me they always spend something."

★ ★ ★

First Burglar (pointing to a well-known millionaire): "How would like to be in his shoes?"

Second Burglar: "I am."

★ ★ ★

"How are you, Fred?"

"Oh, Button B, as usual".

"What do you mean?' "Pushed for money."

FOREIGN OFFICE FOR INDIA

Complete Overhaul Of Five Central Govt. Departments By April 1

AMMU SWAMINATHAN & SHAFAAT AHMED KHAN TO BE APPOINTED REPRESENTATIVES IN MALAYA AND CANADA

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

FIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ARE UNDERGOING CHANGES AND MAY BE COMPLETELY OVERHAULED BY APRIL 1. THEY ARE: PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE, PANDIT NEHRU'S TWO DEPARTMENTS—EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS, AND RAJEN BABU'S TWO DEPARTMENTS—FOOD AND AGRICULTURE.

Up to last year, the Viceroy's Private Secretary's office was the 'de-facto' Cabinet Secretariat in addition to which it dealt with the grant of honours and titles. The abolition of honours and the creation of the Cabinet Secretariat have reduced its importance and work to a large extent. I may add that ever since the Interim Government took office on Sept. 2, Lord Wavell has been acting as though India was a full self-governing Dominion. With the constitutional changes, remodelling of the Private Secretary's office has become necessary and is being effected. It would necessitate considerable retrenchment.

NEHRU'S FOREIGN OFFICE

Pandit Nehru's two departments are being merged into one, to be designated as Foreign Office. The Commonwealth Relations Department was part of the now trifurcated Education, Health and Lands Department in the pre-expansion period. Even now, it largely deals with problems of Indians in the British Empire. Under Wavell Plan No. 1 and Sir Richard Tottenham's reorganisation scheme it was to merge with the External Affairs Department. I may add that the External Affairs Department itself was called Foreign Department upto the time the Government of India Act 1935 was introduced in India. I may further add that Sir Akbar Hydari has almost completed his work of organising a diplomatic service for India. Two notable appointments envisaged in this service **are those of Mrs. Ammu Swaminathan, Member of the Central Assembly and Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan. The former is being appointed India's representative in Malaya and the latter India's High Commisioner in Canada.**

BR. MODEL

India's Foreign Office will be based largely on the British model having Secretaries in charge of important sections such as Indians Overseas, Treaty Rights, Tribal Areas, etc. London's High Commissionership which so far has been under the Commerce Department is being transferred to the Foreign Office.

AGRICULTURE & FOOD DEPTS. MERGER

Sir Richard Tottenham had also recommended merger of the Agriculture and Food Departments into one department. A small committee with Cabinet Joint Secretary H. M. Patel has been working out details of this merger which is expected to be given effect to by April 1. Some retrenchment in the Food Department is anticipated. Retrenchment in the Industries and Supplies Department is also envisaged here. The reorganisation scheme was worked out by Mr. Yeats, lately Secretary of the Department and is being given effect to shortly.

Anglo-Burman Deadlock

PRESS URGES PEOPLE TO BE READY FOR ACTIVE STRUGGLE

RANGOON, Jan. 24 (Reuter): The Press today expected a breakdown of the Anglo-Burmese negotiations in London and urged the delegates not to accept any compromise proposals.

Despatches from London were given prominence under banner headlines, such as "Deadlock in London", "Breakdown of London talks?" and 'what next?".

Many of the newspaper editorials appealed to the people to "be prepared for an active struggle after January 31".

Neither the Press nor political quarters seemed surprised at reports that no decision had been reached at the Conference on the major issues. The impression one gathers is that they would have been surprised if any settlement were reached in London.

A well-informed Burmese observer told Reuter: "It is a blessing in disguise if the London talks breakdown. It will probably unify the nation and bring the now conflicting political parties together in the common fight ahead".

A senior Burmese official said: There is bound to be trouble in either case. If the negotiations succeed on some compromise formula, the parties to such an agreement will fight to carry it out, while others will fight to wreck their plans. That means a civil war—on a small or big scale. On the other hand, if the London negotiations end in failure, there is the 'coming struggle' before us".

Thakin Nu, acting President of the Anti-Fascist Freedom League, said that General Aung San and other members of the party in the Executive Council had left behind their letters of resignation to be submitted to the Governor on receipt of cabled instructions from London.

NEXT PHASE

He recalled that he had already outlined the party's programme in the next phase of the campaign.

Recruitment of A.F.P.F.L. (People's Volunteers) and collection of "Independence Fund" had been going on briskly, throughout the month.

A spokesman of the Dobama (Burma for Burmans) Party, said that his party would not decide a programme of action until after the return of Thakin Ba Sein, who is now in London. He added that Thakin Ba Sein's resignation from the Executive Council together with A.F.P.F.L. colleagues was "extremely unlikely".

Asked whether the Dobama Party was prepared to form a Government if the present Executive Council resigned the spokesman replied that it was a question for the party leader Thakin Ba Sein to decide.

What is clear, however, is that on the subject of desiring their country's self-determination, the delegates are all along believed to have been as one as they have been also in submitting the constitutional demands.

Political quarters in London think that the believed agreement on constituent Assembly arrangements may serve to dispel any suspicion of sincerity of Britain's desire to help Burma in her constitutional advancement.

The leaders today spent the morning in private discussion and this afternoon considered a memorandum of British suggestions.

They lunched with the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace. Their fellow-guests included Mr. Clement Attlee and Mrs. Attlee, the Secretary of State for Burma Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Admiral Viscount Mountbatten and Viscountess Mountbatten.

The King invested U Tin Tut one of the six Burmese leaders, with the order of the Commander of the British Empire. The honour is understood to have been given for his past services as a Burmese statesman.

According to present arrangements, Thakin Ba Sein and U Saw may remain in England for some days after General Aung San and other delegates. U Saw is consulting Sir Stuart Duke, elder surgeon occulist to the King, about his eye injury.

DELHI TEACHERS DECIDE TO CONTINUE STRIKE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (A. P. I.): Delhi's 5,000 school teachers who are on strike from the last 13 days held a meeting at Dewan Hall to-day at which they passed a resolution reiterating their demands and resolving to continue their strike unless their demands are conceded.

The President explained the reason why the strike could not be called off as advised by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Member of the Interim Government.

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 24 (API): Plague has broken out in Gondia, about 130 miles from Jubbulpore; 62 attacks and three deaths were reported during the week. All municipal schools have been closed and the people are leaving the town for unaffected neighbouring areas.

Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja has been appointed Dewan of Kutch State

New Dewan Of Kutch

RATLAM, Jan. 25.

After a very successful career extending over four years at Ratlam, Mr. Tribhovandas J. Raja, is taking over charge as Dewan, Kutch State, on Monday the 27th inst. During Mr. Raja's period, Ratlam has witnessed some notable changes, the most conspicuous among them being the separation of the Ruler's Civil List from the Administrative Budget of the State.

The recent announcement of the Maharaja of Ratlam setting up a Committee to draft out a Scheme of Reforms is the crowning achievement of Mr. Raja's Chief Ministership of that State.

7 KILLED IN BUILDING COLLAPSE

BEIRUT (Lebanon), Jan. 24 (Reuter): Seven persons were killed and ten injured when a three-storied building collapsed here today.

Place For German Federal Union

French Foreign Office Spokesman Outlines Scheme

PARIS, Jan. 24 (Reuter). A French Foreign Office spokesman today outlined the details of the French plan for establishment of a Federal German Union which was the subject of a note by the French Government to the Governments of the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain.

The plan provides for the existence of a number of states each represented on a central German "bund", the headquarters of which would probably be in Berlin.

The "bund" would be elected for four years by the states and would consist of a President elected for one year, a Federal Council of seven Ministries and a Parliament or a Chamber of States.

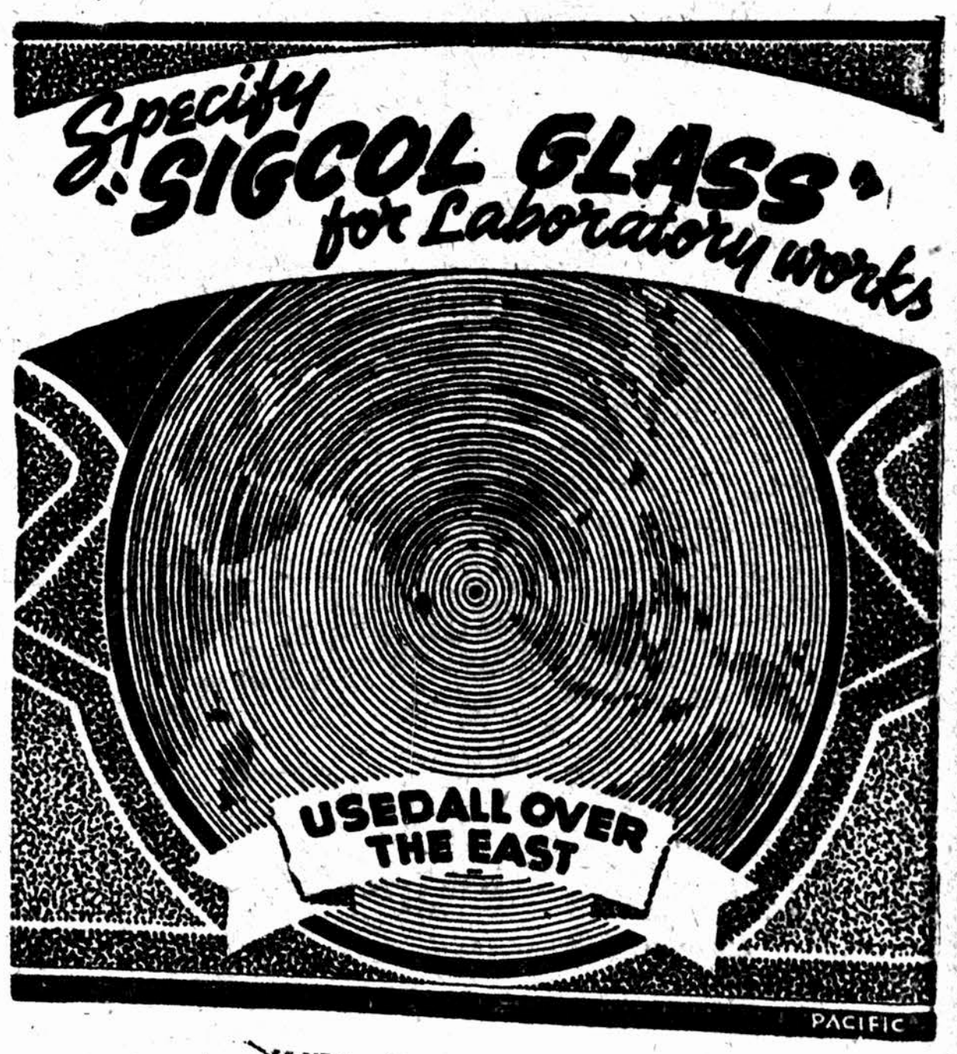
The seven Ministries of the Federal Council would be: foreign affairs, economy, finance, food, transport, posts and telegraph and agriculture.

The spokesman said that the plan did not provide for a Federal army but the various states would be allowed to maintain military and police force to safeguard security.

German P. O. W.s In France Given Status Of Free Workers

PARIS, Jan. 24 (Reuter): About 426,000 German prisoners of war captured by the United States Army and sent to France for reconstruction work are to be given the status of free workers, the French Foreign Office spokesman said today. The decision means that the men will be able to choose between being sent home and staying in France as voluntary workers.

The spokesman added that the International Red Cross Committee would be asked to offer the choice to the prisoners, so that France could not be accused of bringing pressure to bear on them.



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IN ALL CLIMATES

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6, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY

Hindu: Magh Shud 4 2003
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 3, 1366
Parsi: Amardad 25 1316
Sunrise: 7-15 a.m., Sunset 6-28 p.m.
Highside: 02-29, 14-31
Lowside: 98-44, 20-14

Today's Engagements

GUJERATI SAHITYA MANDAL (of Wilson College) gathering at 9-30 a.m., today at Xavier College Hall. Sri Pranlal D. Nanji to preside.

TOPIWALA NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE: Address by Shree Achyut Patwardhan today, at 8-30 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS. Lecture on 'Raja Vidya-Kingly Science at 6-15 p.m. today (Sunday) at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY RENAISSANCE CLUB: Lieut. E. Sagar and Mr. A. Solomon of Rationalist Association of India will speak on "The Individual and Society" at Servants of India Society Hall, today (Sunday) at 10-30 p.m. Mr. J. B. H. Wadia will preside.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Divine Service today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. instead of at 5-30 p.m. owing to Curfew order. Minister Mr G. L. Chandavarkar.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS UNION. Extra-ordinary general meeting at 10-0 a.m. today (Sunday) at Anjumanli-Islam High School, Boribunder.

HINDUSTAN MAZDOOR SEVAK SANGH: Two meetings of different workers will be held in Jinnah Hall, Congress House today (Sunday) at 10 a.m. and at 3 p.m. with Shri. S. L. Silam, General Secretary, B.P.C.C. and Shri Mardising as the presidents, respectively. Shri H. N. Trivedi of Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh will address both the meetings.

INDEPENDENCE DAY PROGRAMME

Time: 7-0 a.m. Hoisting of National Flags by individuals, public bodies and commercial institutions over their premises.

8-0 a.m. Flag salutations throughout the city by Congress organisations where Independence Pledge will be taken.

The Central Flag Salutation under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. will take place at Gowalia Tank Maidan. Shri S. K. Patil, will unfurl the flag. Thereafter the pledge will be solemnly taken.

MANDVI CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Flag salutation at 8 a.m., today, at Vadgadi, Samual Street. Mr. Devji Ratansy will hoist the flag.

KAPAD BAZAR SARVAJANIK DAWAKHANA: Will be opened at 2-15 p.m., today (Sunday), at 58-50, Champa Gulli, Muljl Jetha Market, by Dr M. D. D. Ghiel

B. P. STUDENTS CONGRESS: Volunteers of Bombay Provincial Students' Congress will go round for box collection today

PRAGATI MANDAL—DADAR: The Independence Day celebration today at 8-30 p.m., at Vanmali Hall, Dadar. Sjt. Ranadive will address the meeting.

Meeting under the auspices of Pragati Mandal at Godiji's Chawl No. 2, Gulalwadi, at 8-30 p.m. Speakers: Mr. Adam Adil, Mr. Mohamed Ismail and Mr. G. G. Mehta.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS: All the members are required to be present in full uniform on the parade ground at 6-30 a.m., today, to take part in the Independence Day. Messrs. Gopal Lal Pitty of Maharashtra and Chandikant Thacker Treasurer, All-India Forward Bloc will inspect the Guards, at 7 a.m.

BHARAT RASHTRIYA SEWA SANGH: Flag salution and "Independent Pledge' reading by Sjt. Krishna Murty, at 8 a.m., Love Lane, opp. Hatibaug. Fifteen meetings have been organised by the Sangh in various Chawls at Love Lane, Mazagon from 7 a.m. when the Pledge will be read.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY—"C. WARD: Flag Haisting and Pledge—Reading by G. G. Mehta at Peerbhai Mansion, Princess Street, at 9 a.m., by Mr. Mohamed Ismail at Chikhalwadi at 9-45 a.m., by Mr. Adam Adil under the auspices of the Nagrik Mandal at 2nd Bhoiwada, Gulalwadi, at 10-30 a.m., by Mrs. Alva under the auspices of "Sarvodaya" at C. P. Tank (House No 83), at 11 a.m. Mrs. Vimla ben Mehta will preside.

B. P. FORWARD BLOC: In addition to Independence Day Programme already announced the Bombay Provincial Forward Bloc will hold a special programme at Jai Hind Estates Lt. Compound (Bhuleshwar Kabutarkhana) when units of Azad Hind Dal, B. S. D. and A. S. D. will present a guard of honour to Netaji's portrait and then proceed to Party headquarters to join the main function. This is to commemorate the foundation of the Azad Hind Fouj in Berlin

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Flag salutation at Banganga (Walkeshwar) at 8 a.m., today, non-stop spinning at Committee office from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Six Workers Arrested In Kashmir

SRINAGAR Jan. 25 (UPI): Six workers of the Kashmir National Conference were arrested this afternoon at Hazratbal, six miles from Srinagar for making speeches in defiance of the ban on public meetings.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

A new DISPOSALS Feature

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 13,000 pairs of unused black leather boots sizes 5 to 11, located at Naval Store Depot, Mankhurd, Bombay. *Reserve price per unit (1 pair)* Rs. 7/-. Bids for any quantity.

2. 34,000 yds. of white flannel, 29" width, located at Naval Store Depot, Mankhurd and Vikhroli, Bombay. *Reserve price per unit (1 yd.)* Rs. 2/4/-. Bids for any quantity.

3. 2,000 yds. of white flannel, 54" width, located at Naval Store Depot, Mankhurd and Vikhroli, Bombay. *Reserve price per unit (1yd.)* Rs. 4/8/- Bids for any quantity.

4. 10,000 unused American short drill jackets with warm lining, located at Ordnance Depot, Shahjahanpur. *Reserve price per unit (1 jacket)* Rs. 10/-. Bids for any quantity.

5. 392,000 lbs. of wax candles (8 candles to a lb.). *Reserve price per unit (1 lb.) annas nine* Bids for any quantity. Export permitted.

6. 491,500 packets of germicidal rinse compound, in 3.36 oz. packets. *Reserve price per unit (1 packet) annas two.* Bids for any quantity. Export permitted.

7. 30,000 unused woollen blankets in bales of 20. *Reserve price per unit (1 blanket)* Rs. 17/-. Bids for any quantity

Items 5,6 and 7 are located at 1/3 USASS Unit, Albion Jute Mill, Budge Budge, Calcutta.

8. 5,000,000 Pamaquini Tablets, (anti-malarial) weight 0.01 grammes located at Army Medical Stores, Raipur. *Reserve price per unit (1,000 tablets)* Rs. 15/-. Bids for minimum of 100 units. Export permitted.

All quantities quoted are approximate only.

AC 225

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by February 9th, 1947 will be accepted. The successful tenderer will be informed, and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned, by February 17, 1947. Public opening of tenders at 11 A. M. on February 10th, 1947. Stores must be removed by March 4th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is".

Sealed tenders in double covers superscribed "WS8", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve/Imperial Bank or ... Government Treasury. Permits to view from Regional Commissioners, Calcutta, Bombay, Lahore and Cawnpore

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS' TOKEN STRIKE

Corporation Resolves To Record Union Secretary's Letter

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Friday considered the letter from the Municipal Commissioner stating that the Bombay Municipal Subordinate Staff Union's Secretary had intimated that the token strike of the members of the Union was postponed to Monday the 27th instant.

The Committee referred the matter to the Municipal Commissioner for disposal. The Municipal Commissioner stated that in reply to the advertisement for clerical staff he had received 863 applications, which showed that the municipal grade of pay was appreciated by the applicants. Besides, this Union was neither recognised nor registered, while the official Union had 900 members on its roll.

Mr. I. S. Patel said that the Union was precipitating strike on minor issues and it is better to leave the matter to the Commissioner for disposal.

When this matter came before the Municipal Corporation a few minutes later it was resolved to record the letter.

BUDGET DISCUSSION

Mr. Mohanlal N. Desai then spoke on the budget and opposed the additional taxation. He was surprised that 16 members of the Standing Committee could not find out ways and means to avoid the deficit or to recoup the same by some other means. Instead of doing that they have supported the Commissioner's proposals.

Speaking on the demands of the Municipal employees he said:

These employees forget that when they join our service they do so with full knowledge of the pay, promotion, pension or provident fund. They forget that like Mill or other industrial concerns, Municipality is not a profit-making concern.

REVISED GRADES AND 'INTERIM' RELIEF.

Grades of certain Municipal staff viz. of sweepers, Conservancy staff peons, clerks, Head Clerks and Chief Clerks and of the Fire Brigade Staff have been revised. Proposals for the revision of the grades of the balance of the staff are pending with the Standing Committee.

As it may take some time before these proposals are scrutinised and submitted to the Corporation for sanction, the Standing Committee have accepted the Municipal Commissioner's proposal to grant interim relief to all personnel up to Rs. 300 whose grades have not yet been revised.

This proposal will shortly be put up before the Corporation and as soon as it is passed the interim relief will be distributed to the employees concerned.

ANDHERI SCHOOL REOPENS

It was announced in the "Bombay Chronicle", the other day that the management of the Seth Madhavdas Amersy High School, Andheri, had, as a result of discussion with representatives of the Bombay Government agreed to reopen the school, leaving the settlement of all matters in dispute with the teachers to the Government. The Teachers' Union having also agreed to matters being referred to the Government, the school was reopened on Thursday and the teachers' strike called off.

CITY MUNICIPAL REVENUES

Corporators' Concrete Suggestions To Fetch More Money

BOMBAY, Saturday

The Municipal Corporation on Saturday, closed the debate on the Budget as presented by the Chairman of the Standing Committee. Again a number of Councillors spoke and presented some concrete suggestions.

Dr. V. B. Gandhi offering some concrete suggestions said the landlords were already heavily taxed. He therefore suggested to tax the businessmen who did not reside in Bombay and who did not contribute to the Municipal revenues. The number of people who come from the suburbs to the city was very large. Then there was another class of people who had large professional income or salaries in the city and did not contribute to the Municipal revenue. He therefore suggested three taxes, viz: (1) Habitation Tax, (2) Occupation Tax, and (3) Salary Tax.

Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia said Government should be asked to pay to the Municipality Entertainment Tax, which was nearly Rs. 66 lakhs. Stamp Duty also would fetch a large amount, and he thought that this amount too should bring a substantial amount to the Municipality. Finally, he suggested to clear the slums as soon as possible.

Dr. S. P. Mehta, Mr. V. S. Velinkar and Mr. Salebhoy Abdul Kadar also spoke.

Lahore Leaguers Defy Ban On Assembly & Court Arrests

75 M.L.A.'S & 38 WORKERS TAKEN IN CUSTODY

Mobs Dispersed After Lathi Charge & Use Of Tear Gas: Br. Troops Stand By

Punjab Government's Move Is 'Indefensible' And 'Insane', Meant To Suppress League, Wails Liaquat Ali

COUNTRYWIDE PROTESTS & HARTALS

Two Muslim League members of the Interim Government, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan, today declared that the Punjab Government's ban on the Muslim National Guards was "A challenge to the Muslim League itself."

HARTAL IN MANY CITIES

While no statement has yet been by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the subject will come up for discussion at the Muslim League Working Committee which will meet in Karachi next week.

Muslims observed a 'hartal' in many Indian cities, including Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, and Muslim students absented themselves from schools and colleges. In other part a 'hartal' has been declared for tomorrow. Elaborate police arrangements are reported from all cities.

In Lahore, the seven Muslim League leaders who were arrested yesterday were remanded to day to Judicial lock-up for 10 days but did not offer bail. Several other members of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party and Muslim League office-bearers were arrested for having defied the Provincial Government's ban on National Guards. British troous were called out in the evening and are standing by at the Police Headquarters in the city as a precautionary measure.

Hartals were observed and protest meetings held in many cities such as Calcutta, Simla, Rangoon and Jhansi. In Jullunder 30 students and 4 workers were arrested.

SIND GOVT.'S GESTURE

In Karachi a Government spokesman said today that the Sind Government too disapproved of "semi-military organisations", but the problem in the province was not "so acute as in the Punjab." the Sind Government today withdrew criminal proceedings instituted against 37 Muslim National Guards following their demonstration at the Secretariat on January 8.

TIWANA BACK IN LAHORE

The Punjab Premier Malik Sir Khizr Hyat Khan Tiwana, who has been in Delhi for the last two days and met the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, returned to the capital of his province today.

DEFIANCE OF BAN

LAHORE, Jan. 25 .. (A.P.I.): The Punjab Muslim League Party which met here today to take stock of the situation created by the arrests yesterday after a two-and-half hours' deliberation 'in camera' decided to defy the ban imposed by the Punjab Government on the assembly of more than five psrsons and taking out of processions.

GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

At 1-30 A.M. a batch of seven M.L.A.s bearing the National Guard badges and carrying Muslim League flags emerged out of the Assembly Chamber, where the Party was in Session, and shouting League slogans proceeded towards the Mall Road. They were followed by a posse of armed police led by the District Magistrate of Lahore and were arrested a short way off.

ARRESTS OF M.L.A.'S & WORKERS

The arrested M.L.A.'s include Begum Tasaddq Hussain, Sufi Abdul Hamid Chaudhry Mohammad Akram, Malik Wazir Mohammad, Rana Nasrulla Khan Rai, Mohammad Anwar Khaial, and Chaudhury Zafrullah Khan.

Earlier two Muslim League workers were arrested before the Assembly Chamber for refusing to comply with the orders of the Police to vacate the place.

The four girl workers were arrested in the morning for taking out a procession included Miss Mumtaz Shah Nawaz, daughter of Begum Shah Nawaz.

Five Muslims were arrested this morning in Mozang, for leading a procession. They were produced before a Magistrate, who remanded them to judicial custody.

16 ARRESTS AT JHELUM

Sixteen Muslims including Mirza Mazhar Hussain and Syed Zaffar Hussain Shah, Vice-President and Secretary of the Jehlum Muslim League were arrested today at Jhelum on a charge of taking out a procession in defiance of the prohibitory order.

STUDENTS ARRESTED & RELEASED

A procession of Muslim students which was marching towards the Assembly Chamber this afternoon was stopped near the Mewa Mandi by a posse of Police. Eighty-six of them were taken into custody and were removed to Allo, 12 miles from Lahore where they were released.

22 ARRESTS IN ANARKALI

Twenty-two Muslims were arrested in Anarkali, the the business centre of Lahore, this afternoon, when a procession of Muslims was marching rising slogans. They were sent to the judicial lockup.

WOMEN BREAK POLICE CORDO

The women's procession which was dispersed by the use of tear-gas on Temple Road reorganised itself and marched to the city. The processionists were stopped outside Delhi Gate by a posse of police, but they broke the police cordon and entered the walled city. After parading through the Kashmiri Bazar and Dabbi Bazar it came out of the Mochi Gate where a strong police force dispersed them.

MORE M.L.A.'S ARRESTED

Eight more Muslim League M.L.A.'s courted arrest today at 4-30 a.m. at big public meeting held outside Mochi Gate.

They are Sheikh Sadiq Hasean, Acting President of the Punjab League, Sheikh Karamat Ali, a member of the Constituent Assembly, Mian Bashir Ahmed, a member of the All-India Muslim League Working Committee, Sardar Ashiq Hussain, a former Unionist Minister of the Punjab, Mian Allah Yar Daulatana, Chief Whip of the Parliamentary Party, Chaudhury Mohd. Hassan, a member of the Constituent Assembly, Chaudhry Mohammad Hussain Chaddha, and Haji Raj Mohammad.

LATHI-CHARGE & ARRESTS

The police had to resort to a lathi charge and the use of tear gas again

(Continued on Page 16)

JINNAH FLYING TO LAHORE ON MONDAY

League High Command To Make It All-India Issue? 'Ghazanfar Ali To Court Arrest In First Batch'?

Our correspondent from Lahore wiring late at night says that according to unconfirmed reports, Mr. Jinnah is flying to Lahore on Monday. It is said that the League High Command is determined to make it an All-India issue against the Punjab Coalition Ministry.

Premier Malik Sir Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, who arrived to-day from Delhi, had discussions with the Governor and the Ministers at the Government House. It is gathered that the Premier may, in order to maintain peace and tranquility, order the unconditional release of the League leaders now in custody, to give them another chance. At to-day's meeting of the League M.L.A.'s it was decided that Mr. Ghazanfarali Khan, Health Member, Government of India, should lead the first batch of Punjab League M.L.A.'s, who had decided to court arrest in batches. But it seems this proposal was postponed till Mr. Jinnah was consulted. Our correspondent further says, that behind the arrest of League leaders, is the tug-of-war going on for several months now between the two groups in the Provincial League—one the Mamdot Group and the other the Noon Group. At the moment, the Mamdot Group is in power, both in Provincial League as well as in Provincial Assembly. The Noon Group is trying to oust Mamdot who is the Provincial Chief.

Yesterday's arrests followed the decision by the Noon Group not to allow the police to search the office of the Muslim National Guards. Mamdot, who had been already informed on the 'phone of the arrival of the police, instructed that the search should be allowed, but meanwhile the Noon Group decided otherwise.

7 STABBED IN CITY

Police Fire 55 Rounds: Curfew Order Revised

BOMBAY, Saturday: "One more knife attack occurred in the city making a total of seven for the day", says a communique issued by the Director of Publicity late tonight, adding: "The incident was reported from Dongri area and four arrests were made in this connection.

"Police fired forty-five rounds to check rowdysm and stone-throwing in Kamatipura and Lower Parel areas. One person died and another was injured as a result of the firing, while a third one was injured by stones.

"Stones were thrown at passing vehicles in Reay Road area injuring six occupants of a vehicle. Pydhonie also reported cases of stone-throwing in which a woman was slightly injured.

"Two crude explosives, one of which was thrown at a religious place, burst in Maharbowri but no one was injured.

"Five persons were arrested for compelling shopkeepers to close their shops in Mahim area."

An earlier press note issued at 6 p.m. says:—

Further reports show that besides the two knife attacks of this morning, four other stabbings occurred in the city to-day. The incidents were reported from Pydhonie, Maharbouri and Kamatipura and two of them proved fatal. Thirteen arrests have been made in this connection.

Hooliganism continued in Kamatipura, Byculla and Lower Parel, to stop which police fired eighteen rounds. A woman and a boy were wounded by bullets.

A bullock cart carrying hay was set on fire in Byculla and a shop was looted in the Maharbouri area.

Information received at 1 p.m. says that two stabbing incidents occurred this morning in Dongri and Nagpada areas, says a press note issued by the Director of Publicity. One of the victims died and the other was a case of mistaken identity. Five arrests were made in connection with the attack at Dongri. The police fired two rounds to stop stone throwing in Nagpada area, but no one was injured.

Two incidents of stone throwing and acid throwing in which three persons received burns were reported from Maharbourie area.

LAST NIGHT

Seven knife attacks occurred last night in Lower Parel, Phydhowni and Nagpada areas. One of these attacks proved fatal. Twelve persons were rounded up in connection with the attacks in Lower Parel and Phydhoni.

Stone throwing and acid throwing occurred last night between two rival factions in Lower Parel, Agripada, Nagpada, Byculla and Pydhoni areas. The police fired in all 41 rounds to stop stone throwing and acid throwing. Three persons were injured by bullet wounds and four others by acid throwing. Three arrests were made for looting last night in Byculla area.

All mills, workshops and factories are open, but a section of the workers are observing a hartal following the arrests of Muslim leaders in the Punjab. B.E.S.T. workshop at Dadar is however closed.

NOT UNDER CURFEW

The following areas, bounded by an order issued on January 21 will cease to be under Curfew from January 26, 1947, says an official announcement:—

On the South: Along Victoria Road to Reay Road.

On the East: Along Reay Road, Zakaria Bunder Road, Sewri Station Road, Golamjee Hill Road, Parel Tank Road, Naigaum Road, to Naigaum Cross Road.

On the North: Along Dadar Main Road, Vincent Road, Poibawadi, Elphinstone Road to the railway line then along the railway line to a point parallel to Victoria Road.

AREA UNDER CURFEW

Curfew between the hours of 6-30 p.m. and 6 a.m. will however continue to be in force in the following areas bounded by the order issued on January 23.

Grant Road to Chimnabutcher Street to Charni Road, Charni Road to its junction with Girgaum Road, Girgaum Road to its junction with Thakurdwar Road, Thakurdwar Road to Kumbartukda Road, Vithalbhai Patel Road to C. P. Tank Road, C. P. Tank Road to Pinjrapole St. No. 1, Pinjrapole St. No. 1 to Ismail Courtey Road, Ismail Courtey Road to Kika Street, Kika Street to Kalbadevi Road, Kalbadevi Road to Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road, Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road to Bhendi Bazaar, Sandhurst Road, Bhendy Bazaar to Chimnabutcher Street, Chimnabutcher Street to Grant Road.

Vehicular traffic on Ibrahim Rahimtulla Road to Grant Road will, as hereto, be permitted.

A U.P.A. message adds:—Sixteen persons are believed to have been killed. Four bodies have been recovered so far.

HONGKONG, Jan. 25, (Reuter): A Phillippinos Airlines plane crashed today on Devils Peak at the eastern entrance of Hongkong harbour.

No passengers were aboard, but the plane was reported to be carrying gold.

Mahatma At Hirapur

HIRAPUUR (Noakhali), Jan. 25 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi arrived at the village of Hirapur at 8-15 this morning. Hirapur is the 20th village on his walking tour. He is staying at Hirapur at the house of Mr. Satis Sil. Tomorrow he will walk to Bansa, a village about a mile and a half from here.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

Previous Closing	30.61
Today's Opening	30.65
Difference	+4
Today's Closing	30.44
Difference	—17

Farewell To A Colleague

BOMBAY, Saturday

A very pleasant function was held at Tambe's on Saturday evening, when Mr. Faredun K. Rustamfram, Sub-editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", was given a farewell party by members of the editorial staff.

Mr. Rustamfram who is leaving the "Chronicle" will be joining Sheth Dalmia's new enterprise the "News Chronicle" of Delhi.

Mr. A. M. P Kara., the News Editor of the "Chronicle" speaking on the occasion referred eulogistically to the services of Mr. Rustamfram.

Mr. Jacob Mackwan, Chief Reporter of the "Chronicle" on behalf of the reporters said that the "Chronicle" had often been a stepping stone to greater achievements and many Chroniclers had carved a niche for themselves in the outside world.

He hoped that Mr. Rustamfram would live up to the tradition.

Mr. Rustamfram replied in suitable terms, thanking his colleagues for the honour done to him.

TWO MUSLIM NATIONAL GUARDS CONVICTED

BOMBAY, Saturday

Ibrahim Sulaiman and Mohamad Siddik Ainulla, two volunteers of the Muslim National Guards, who were arrested on Novevmber 8, 1946 and whose trial had been going on in the Esplanade Court on a charge of looting and setting fire to a place of worship and indulging in communal rioting, were sentenced by Mr. J. M. Barot, Presidency Magistrate, to undergo rigorous imprisonment of one year each.

Sulaiman and Ainulla, according to the charge-sheet filed against them, broke open the temple, stole two 'samais' (oil lamps) and one 'abhishek' (ablution) pot, and later set fire to the place.

SIR S. RADHAKRISHNAN FOR OXFORD

KARACHI, Jan. 25 (A.P.I.): Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University arrived in Karachi from New Delhi on his way to Oxford today.

Sir Radhakrishnan who will attend the UNESCO sittings said that he would be away from India till the beginning of March.

Bombay Races.

Punters Disappointed Again

Repartee Springs Surprise In Wadia Gold Cup

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The crowd today at Mahaluxmi was moderate when the 13th day of the Winter Meeting was decided. As usual in the season, punters had a day of disappointments, but this time favourites and outsiders alternated. At the end of the programme the layers of odds had the better exchange.

A couple of Gwalior candidates were made warm favourites, but the most the large Princely establishment could do was only a double out of their twelve contesting candidates.

The failure of the hot favourite, Byculla, in the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup was deeply felt by the big army of his supporters. The Gwalior candidate was wagered at the books as if defeat was out of question and he closed as 5 to 2 on favourite on the tote. Byculla was not sighted at the finish, but his lesser fancied companion, Alijah, ran behind the surprise winner, Repartee. The winner was considered a sprinter, and hence he was left out of the reckoning by form-followers. Billy Evans rode a splendid race on the seven-year old Your Honour gelding.

Poor timings were recorded today. Fields were smartly dispatched excepting in the first division of the Dadar Plate.

Philita, winner of the first division of the Bellasis Plate was lucky to find a passage on the rails when only 100 yards were left to traverse. Duffy rode a brainy race on Mr. Habib Rahimtoola's Youngster. Philita sure to repeat on the merit of this noteworthy performance.

Twenty-six tickets were cashed on the treble pool event. Each ticket returned Rs. 4,275-8-0.

The following are the results:—

THE BELLASIS PLATE (Div. III) Dist.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Zito's BANSHEE 8-9, Shiba .. 1
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's SWEET SERENADE 8-10, Cunningham 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's BEGUM PARA 8-10, Deshmukh 3
M/s. F. Piscionieri and Hoosein G. Khairaz's RAJKANYA 8-3, Aurobindo. 4

Not run: Shringarpur, Lotus.
Won by: Sh. hd., 3 lgths, hd.
Time: 1 mt. 32-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 28 and Rs. 17 for places.
Winner trained by: Somekh.
Favourite: Banshee.

THE DADAR PLATE (Div. III). Dist.—5 furlongs.

M/s. Syed Amjad Ali and Mahomed Moloobhoy's FAIR HAVEN 8-7, West 1
Major K. P. Jadhav's GRATEFUL 8-7, Duffi 2
Mr. A. T. Janai's COURT DANCER 8-7, A. Ahmed 3
Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Chenoy's JANEVE 8-7, Jones 4

Not run: Queens Bess, Widad.
Won by: 1 length, 1-1/2 length, 1-1/4 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 4-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Rs. 127 for win, Rs. 46, Rs. 64, and Rs. 26 for places.
Winner trained by W. Coomber.
Favourite: Dolly.

THE KHANDALA PLATE—Distance (About) 1 1/2 miles.

Maharaja of Gwalior's VIJAY PATAKA 8-12 Kasbekar 1
Mr. Jacob Heskel's GINGER LADY 8-0 Kheemsingh 2
Mr. F. S. Kerr's TURF STAR 8-11 Mullsingh 3
Mr. Ali Akbar's RUBY 8-11 Kan Singh 4

Not run: Mardan, Gleaming
Won by: 4 1/2 lengths. 3 1/4 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 2 minutes 45 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 45. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 17 and Rs. 21.
Winner trained by: Maj V. M. Lad
Favourite: Vijay Pataka

THE DADAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr F H Mehta's AMELIA 8-7 Jones 1
Messrs. Sultan Moloobhoy and Syed Wajid Ali's MAURETANIA 8-7 Evans 2
Maharaja of Gwalior's KIRAN KUMARI 8-7 West 3
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's MAH-I-NAU 8-7 Raffaele .. 4

Not run: Merry Go Round, Eternal Hope, Double Chime and Rolls Royce.
Won by: 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths, Short head.
Time: 1 minute 5 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 137. Places Rs. 38, Rs. 19 and Rs. 28
Trainer: Dinshaw.

THE DADAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. F J Guzder, J. J. and R. J. Guzder's BIG BLAZE 9-0 Jones 1
Messrs. I A G Moloobhoy and Gulam Hussain F Talegaonwalla's NAFEEZA 8-7 A Ahmed 2
Messrs. A G Kazi and Rafi's MADURI 8-7 Damodar 3
Messrs. Gopaldas Udhavdas and Biharilal Dholandas's AKASH DEEP 9-0 Evans 4

Not run: Amar Kirti and Sohni.
Won by: Neck, 1 length, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 5 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 56 and Rs. 73
Trainer: Dinshaw.

THE HAYDOCK PARK PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles

Maharaja of Gwalior's NISHAT 8-8 West 1
The Chief of Patdi's PANNA 9-0 Evans 2
Mr A A Suterwalla's LITTLE CAESAR 8-8 Raffaele 3
Mr V G Pittie's ARMY AND NAVY 8-2 P Khade 4

Not run: Valetta.
Won by: Short head, 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length
Time: 2 minutes 10 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 32, Rs. 16 and Rs. 23
Trainer: Maj. V M Lad.

THE C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Rajya Ratna M C Patel's REPARTEE 7-11 Evans 1
Maharaja of Gwalior's ALIJAH 8-13 West 2
Messrs. Abdulla I Rahimtoola and A H Ahmedbhoy's STARS AND STRIPES 7-4 P Khade 3
Mr J D Banatwalla's ROYAL PAGE 8-6 Raffaele 4

Ali ran.
Won by: 1 1/4 lengths, 2 lengths, Head.
Time: 2 minutes 8 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 95. Places Rs. 24 Rs. 30 and Rs. 22
Trainer: K M Patel

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Habib I Rahimtoola's PHILITA 9-4 Duffy 1
Messrs. Abdulla I Rahimtoola and A H Ahmedbhoy's KINGS PARADE 9-0 Kheemsingh 2
Mr G A Jasdanwalla's HAPPY RETURNS 8-5 A Ahmed 3
Kumar Chiman Singh's BRONZE-WING 9-4 Evans 4

Not run: Whispering and Meghapushpa and Roshan.
Won by 1/2 length, Short head, Short head.
Time: 1 minute 30 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 54 and Rs. 32.
Trainer: J Thompson.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr T G Essaji's AMIR ELAHI 9-0 Damodar 1
Mrs H I Rahimtoola's MISS HARMONY 8-4 Kheemsingh 2
Mr A C Ardeshir's EQUITY 8-7 Uttamsingh 3
Maharaja of Gwalior's CHIN-CHU-CHOW 8-12 Kasbekar 4

Not run: Suraj, Uzra Mumtaz, Free-will.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 151. Places Rs. 46, Rs. 29 and Rs. 31.
Trainer: Syed Fatah

MADRAS TO GET 3 ADDITIONAL RACING DAYS

MADRAS, Jan. 25, (A.P.I.): The Madras Race Club authorities notify that there will be three additional days of racing during March. The dates are March 19, 22 and 29.

Senior League Hockey

DOCKYARDS WIN EASILY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DOCKYARDS' 'A' 3
"TIMES OF INDIA" 'A' 1

Retaining the combination that drew with the first string of St. Xavier College, Dockyards experienced to difficulty in overcoming the pressmen although the winners conceded a goal during the last minutes of the game, scored by right in H. D. Souza.

Dockyards started attacking early after they had settled down. Their most outstanding forward was left in Rodrigues who got two of the goals and used the short pass very effectively between Adams on his left flank and McMurray in the centre-forward position. Tambe was credited with the remaining goal of his side.

Right-back Alexander, pivot Middlecoat and to a lesser extent Jamieson were responsible for the inability of their opponents' forwards to utilise the chances that came their way. The forwards of the pressmen, however, were unable to convert effectively from short distance owing to a marked inability to finish.

The teams:—

DOCKYARDS 'A':—Boothwick; Alexander and Jamieson; Hem Prakash, Middlecoat and Pinto; Prem Prakash, Tambe, M. Murray, Rodrigues and Adams.

"TIMES OF INDIA" 'A':—Ellis; P. Fernandes and Cardoya; Rebello, Lynn and L. D'Souza; L. Braganza; B. D'Souza, F. E. D'Souza, J. Vaz and M. Fichardo.

SUNDAY'S MATCHES:—At 3-30 p.m., Bombay City vs. Battery; 5 p.m., Lusitanians 'A' vs. B. B. & C. I. Rly 'A' (Senior League)

Punjab & Lucknow In Drawn Game

PATNA, Jan. 24 (API): The North Zone final match of the Inter University Hockey Tournament between Punjab University and Lucknow University ended in a draw this afternoon.

The game was on the whole much duller than yesterday's match between the Punjab and Aligarh.

The replay will take place to-morrow.

As a result of to-day's draw the Inter-Zonal final will be postponed till January 27.

Ranji Trophy Cricket

BARODA, Jan. 25, (A.P.I.): In the Western Zone finals of the Ranji Trophy cricket tournament. Baroda batting scored 104 runs for two wickets at lunch. Vijay Hazare batting 25 Hemu Adhikari batting 43.

RANJI TROPHY DELHI 250 FOR 9

PATIALA, Jan. 25, (A.P.I.): Delhi and District Cricket Association had made 250 for 9 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

King Kong And Zebesco Arrive For Exhibition Bout

BENARES, Jan. 24 (A.P.I.): King Kong, Hungarian wrestler and Zebesco, Polish wrestler arrived here today. They had been invited by several local sports organisations for staging wrestling bouts before Benares public. The two wrestlers are accompanied by their German manager.

INTER-UNIVERSITY TENNIS

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

Madras will play the winners in the North Zone in the Inter-Zonal finals at Lahore on the 1st February 1947.

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No Pakistan In Consembly

Acceptance Of United India, Condition Precedent To Entry

Give Time To League To Solve Its Difficulty, But Do Not Stop Acting And Thinking, Says Rajaji

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25 (A.P.I.): When the Constituent Assembly met today, the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, announced the election of Dr. H. C. Mookerjee as Vice-President. The announcement was greeted with cheers.

The Assembly agreed to Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya's motion to appoint a committee consisting of Sir Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Mr. K. M. Munshi, and Mr. Biswanath Dass to recommend the order of the further business of the Assembly in framing the constitution for all India and to submit its report before the commencement of the next session.

Moving the motion Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramaya said that the appointment of such a committee was a matter of importance.

The Assembly, he said, had traversed the first part of the journey and before embarking upon the second part, it was necessary for it to acquire a proper idea of the way and the difficulties that lay ahead of it. This committee, Dr. Pattabhi added, would draw up a concrete plan of the future work for the assembly.

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The Constituent Assembly held a brief 75-minute meeting this morning at which it agreed to set up the Order of Business Committee and the Union Subjects Committee and thereafter adjourned to a date in April to be fixed by the President.

LEAGUE'S DIFFICULTY

Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar moving the appointment of the Union Subjects Committee spoke frankly on the Muslim League position. Those who were absent, he said, should not misunderstand the purposes of the Committee he was proposing. "The Muslim League policy has been to secure a separate sovereign state of their own. If they had only restricted their claims to what legitimately should be asked in pursuance of their policy, possibly they might have achieved their object and they would not have been in the present difficulty. Let me put it frankly. The greatest difficulty for the Muslim League now is that they have to join this Assembly on the explicit condition that they must accept the single sovereign state ideal for India and that is why they find it difficult to come in. Therefore it is that we are proceeding with the work as far as we can, understanding very well the difficulties of the Muslim League members in the way of their coming and joining us at this stage. Let them think it over. Let us give them ample time to come. But that does not mean that we can stop our work, that we can stop thinking and that we ought to stop doing anything whatsoever until they make up their minds. That will only lead to indefinite postponement. Hence I have no hesitation in recommending to this house the appointment of this Committee."

Mr. Jaipal Singh, Sardar Harnam Singh and Prof. Ranga spoke on the motion, which was accepted.

LAHIRI'S COMPLAINT

Before adjourning the house, the President made a reference to a letter he had received from Mr. Somnath Lahiri, Communist Member, complaining that his house had been searched and papers relating to the Constituent Assembly's proceedings as well as his notes prepared of speeches had been seized and asking whether such acts against a member of the Assembly were justified and whether the President could do anything to preserve the privileges of members inviolate. Dr. Rajendra Prasad said he had referred the matter to the Constitutional Adviser and had just received a note from him. He would study that note and see whether the matter called for any step which it was in his power to take. If he found he had had no power, he would inform Mr. Lahiri accordingly.

Speeches were made congratulating Dr. H. C. Mukherjee on his unanimous election as vice-President of the Constituent Assembly.

UNION SUBJECTS RESOLUTION

The Union Subjects Resolution, as amended, reads:—Whereas in Paragraph 15(I) of the Cabinet Delegation's statement of May 16, the subjects assigned to the Union Centre are generally and compendiously indicated under four broad categories, and whereas an understanding of the scope of these subjects is necessary for the purpose of framing the Union and other constitutions, of avoiding as far as possible overlapping and conflicts between the provisions in the constitution relating to the Union and those in the constitutions referred to in Clause 5 of Paragraph 19 of the statement, and of bringing all the said constitution into line with each other,

and whereas it is necessary to draw up lists of matters included in an interconnected with the subjects assigned to the Union before the framing of the constitutions referred to in clause 5 of Paragraph 19 of the statement is taken up for consideration;

this Assembly resolves that a committee consisting initially of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Dr. Pattabhi Sitramayya, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Mr. Biswanath Das, Sir N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Bakshi, Sir Tek Chand, Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Mr. M. R. Masani and Mr. K. M. Munshi be constituted to examine the above matters and to report to the Assembly not later than April 15, 1947, and,

that the President may add ten more persons to the committee, and that the selection of all or any of these ten additional members be made at such time and in such manner as the President may determine.

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10,000 COMMUNISTS BESIEGING HOPEH

Nanking Rushes Reinforcements

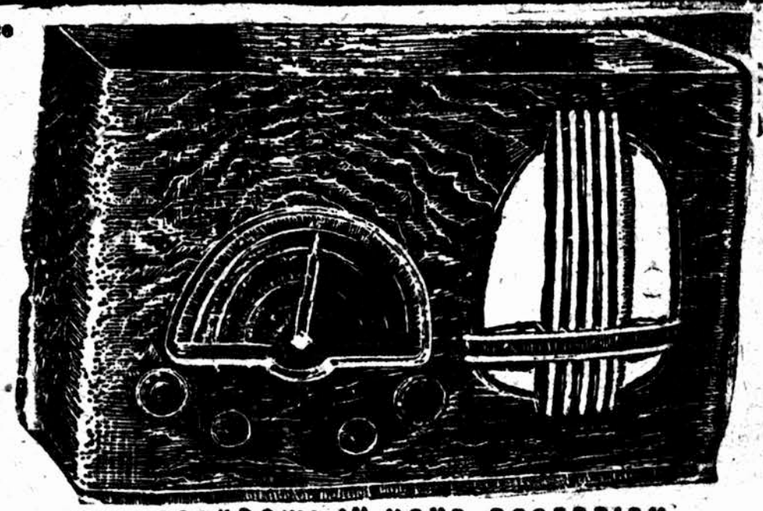
NANKING, Jan. 25 (Reuter): Chinese Government reinforcements are being sent to Tsing Tien, 24 miles south of the strategic railway city of Paoting, in South Hopeh, which is being besieged by about 10,000 Communist troops, reports from North China said today.

The Communist Forces were said to be fresh from victories several miles to the North-east.

Government successes were reported from the Manchurian front, where advancing from a position fifty miles north-east of Changchun, Nationalist Forces occupied Szemachia and Tachiakow and linked up with Government troops on the south bank of the Sungari river.

Government military sources here predicted that large-scale battle will develop in North Kiangsu and South Shantung within the next three weeks. It was said that Government planned to clear all Communists from the Pieping-Hankow Railway and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway within two months.

*Prince



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Wanted Gujrati or Sindhi match for highly educated Punjabi girl of 22 years. No dowry. Box No. 4624 "Bombay Chronicle"

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

News for Ladies! For quality wool. Knitting accessories. and expert tuition in Knitting consult Box No. 4545 "Bombay Chronicle".

SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Senior Accounts Clerks with accounts and audit experience in good establishments and with sound education and character. Applicants must be at least B.Com s. Apply stating age, qualifications, references and pay drawn in the last situation held to Box No. 1500C. C/o "Bombay Chronicle" Bombay

Wanted for a Vegetable Ghee Plant (A) Manager Applicants must be qualified chemists with vast administrative and technical experience of vegetable ghee manufacture in India. Those with additional qualifications for the maintenance of vegetable ghee plants and experience of tin manufacturing plants and oil mills by extraction process will be accorded preferential consideration. (B) Second man: a qualified chemist or a chemical engineer with considerable previous experience of vegetable ghee manufacture in a similar capacity will be preferred. (C) 3 Shift chemists with previous experience of vegetable ghee manufacture. Applicants should be F.Sc or B.Sc. preferably the latter Salary in all cases according to qualifications Apply stating age, qualifications. previous references and minimum salary acceptable to Box No. 1523 C/o "Bombay Chronicle" Bombay.

Applications are invited from highly Technically qualified and best experienced persons for the post of Manager in a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in U. P. Decent salary to a right person. Apply: Benares Cotton & Silk Mills Ltd., 37, Cross Street, Calcutta. (1597)

Wanted influential, experienced and reliable persons for canvassing. Apply to Indian National Directories, Post Box 115, Bangalore City. (4560)

Wanted immediately a smart and tactful Travelling Representative, preferably Anglo-Indian, Parsi or Christian to meet headmasters, professors and officers of Education Departments, having capacity to get text-books prescribed in high schools and colleges in provinces of Bombay, C.P. & Berar. Permanent post. Pay from 150/- to 200/-. Higher start if specially qualified and experienced. Apply The Kapoor Brothers Ltd., 52 Anarkali. Lahore (4663)

Wanted two mining Engineers for working Asbestos, Steatite and Dolmite deposits in Jubbulpore District preferably Italian and experienced in marble quarring. Swaika Oil Mills, Pollock House, Calcutta. (1637)

Wanted a professor of philosophy for a local college. M. A. second class or if third class with at least one year's experience. Please apply Box No 4697 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted immediate a qualified librarian. Salary according to qualification and experience. Probation one year. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Principal, Agricultural Institute. Allahabad. (1645)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining Shares of Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills, Ltd. 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern, paying Dividends. Apply sharp to Managing Agents. 1466

Wanted—Agents and Merchants for our famous Buttons throughout India and abroad. Eastern Small Industries, Dacca. (4501)

Wanted agents and stockists for Embossers, Stitchings and plates. Azad Company. Aligarh. (1856)

M/s. Hindustan Distributors Corporation are shortly opening a showroom in the most central locality at Lahore for Radios, Refrigerators and Electrical Accessories. Importers, Agents and Distributors interested in having their own representation in the Punjab for the above lines may please correspond. Hindustan Distributors Corporation, Beadon Road, Lahore. (1643)

PUBLIC NOTICES

B.B. & C.I. RLY.

Tender Notice No. CP-13

TENDERS ARE INVITED on the prescribed form No. G. S. 204 for the purchasing of the following:—

	Quantity Required in B.Mds. for:— Dohad.	Godhra.	Baroda.
Red chillies. dry.	200	100	35
Haldi.	30	10	15
Jeera.	15	10	6
Dhania.	40	10	—
Black murich.	20	10	6
Dry cocoanut halves.	400	—	50

Tenders closing on 7-2-47 at 4 p.m. in the office of the Dy. General Manager, Grainshop, Bombay.

Tender forms and terms can be had from the office of the Asst. Controller, Grainshop Department Freelandgunj Dohad, on application.

For DY. GENERAL MANAGER,
Grainshop Dept. Bombay.
(1649)

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

Tender Notice No. CP/11 & CP/12.

TENDERS ARE INVITED on the prescribed form No. G. S. 204 for the purchase of the following:—

Commodity.	Quantity Required in B.Mds. for:— Dohad.	Godhra.	Baroda.	Petland.	Cambay.
Firewood.	4500	—	2500	—	—
Charcoal.	2500	200	1500	—	—

Tenders closing on 6th February, 1947 at 4 p.m. in the office of the Dy. General Manager, Grainshop Department. Churchgate Bombay.

Tender forms and terms can be had from the office of the Asst. Controller, Grainshops, Freelandgunj, Dohad, on application.

Dy. GENERAL MANAGER,
Grainshop Dept. Bombay.
(1648)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted influential agents on attractive terms to sell the remaining shares of National Nutriments Ltd., (Manufacturers of Vita-milk) having a paid-up-Capital of over 20 lacs and regularly paying dividends at high rates. For full particulars please apply to Mg. Agents, 12, Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. (1646)

Wanted respectable agents to push the sale or shares for one of the reputated cotton mills of Bengal. Apply with particulars to Post Box 751 G.P.O. Calcutta. (4682)

BUSINESS OFFER

Wooden Packing Cases: Can supply wooden packing materials, in shooks, of any timber, in any quantity, at competitive rates. Contact Post Box No. 43, Quilon, S. India. 4629

Earn Money, start new industries. Big literature of Money making Schemes. Machines, industrial books against -/1/- stamp. Commercial Syndicate, Lahore. (1424)

Firms interested in pushing their goods in Southern India, through a reliable and efficient organisation, need apply to:—Salhotra & Co., C/o Post Box No. 16, Calicut. (4685)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

All India Engineering Directory, Edited by M. D. Bhatia is ready, it contains the details and the addresses of Dealers and Manufacturers for Hardware, Mill Gin stores, Pipe Fittings, Sanitarywares and Machinery Tools in India. All oil Mills, sugar Mills, Ginning Factories, Paper Mills, Cloth Mills, Municipalities from all main towns of India. 400 Pages on Art paper. Price Rs. 12/- (V.P.P. Rs. 12/8/-). Write to Bhatia Advertising Agency 49, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay, 3. (4680)

MISCELLANEOUS

Start earning Rs. 80/- in cotton, capital Rs. 25/- only success guaranteed p. c. losses refunded. Remit Rs. 10/- for the scheme Joshi Fulgalliwalla, Ahmad Building, Golpitha, Bombay. (4691)

American Biscuit, Cigarettes, Chocolates, Candies, Foodstuffs and Toilet goods for sale. Arun & Co., 23/24, Radhabazar Street, Calcutta. 4625

Life Time Pens, Parker 51, Lusteroy, Sheaffers, Sentinal, Eversharp, Gold-Top and Sky Line. All Control Price. Dealers 6-1/4% Discount. Contact: Mansur Fountain Pen & Novelty Stores, 339, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

KASTURBA TRUST EXECUTIVE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (UPI): A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust will be held here from January 27 to 29, Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, President, Central Legislative Assembly. presiding. Perhaps for the first time, the Executive Committee is going to meet without its Chairman, Mahatma Gandhi.

Consideration of the Budget is the principal agenda before the meeting. According to the Budget for the activities during the year 1947, it is understood, nearly Rs. 2,75,000 are proposed to be spent on training centres for Gramsevikas and basic teachers, as also nearly Rs. 1,50,000 for maternity homes and schemes of training midwives and nurses. The Budget will run upto nearly Rs. 8,00,000.

Ghaffar Khan Meets Bihar Governor

PATNA, Jan. 24, (U. P. I.): Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan arrived here today after his tour of the disturbed areas in the Monghyr and Gaya Districts and had an interview with the Governor of Bihar this afternoon in response to the latter's invitation.

The Frontier Congress leader will be leaving for Delhi tomorrow morning and would later be returning to Patna to resume his tour in the affected areas of the Province.

CURFEW WITHDRAWN.

Curfew in Patna was withdrawn today after about three months. The order under Sec. 144 prohibiting shouting of slogans, storage and sale of lethal weapons and assemblage of more than five persons on public roads, however, remains in force for a further period of one month.

BANDITS RAID COLOMBO ORDNANCE DEOPT.

Decamp With Rs. 75,000 At Point Of Revolver

COLOMBO, Jan. 25 (APA): Five bandits armed with revolvers held up the Army Command Ordnance depot at Bullers Road, Colombo yesterday and escaped with 75,000 rupees, police announced to-day.

The money had just been brought from a bank to pay employees their wages. Police said the bandits fired several shots at random when they ran from the depot and jumped into a waiting car. A military police jeep failed to catch the men.

Sardar Patel Gives Rs. 50,000) For Hazara Relief

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25 (API): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, treasurer of the Indian National Congress has sent Rs. 50,000 to Mr. Mehr Chand Khanna, for the relief of the sufferers and refugees of Hazara District in the Frontier Province.

CONTROL OF PARACEL ISLANDS

French Ambassador To Investigate Question Personally

NANKING, Jan. 25 (APA): Chinese sources here said to-day that the French Ambassador, Jacques Meyrier, may visit Indo-China shortly to investigate personally the question of the control of the Paracel Islands, which China occupied recently.

The sources quoted the Ambassador as saying that the problem, involving claims by France and China to the Islands, off Indo-China's east coast, was not serious.

A French warship recently attempted to land troops there but was ordered away by the Chinese garrison commander.

'ABOLISH REICHSTAG'

French Govt.'s Note On New Constitution For Germany

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, (Reuter): The French Government has proposed a new constitution for Germany in a note submitted to the United States, Soviet and British Governments, it was learned here authoritatively tonight.

The Note proposes that the German National Parliament or Reichstag should be abolished and that Germany should have a pre-bismarck type of Government in a loose decentralised confederation of comparatively independent German states.

2,000 False Ration Books

ROME, (Reuter): Two thousand false food-ration cards have been discovered by the Police at Savona, near Genoa, according to the Savona correspondent of the Rome newspaper "Il Messaggero".

Several persons have been arrested by Police, including a policeman taking part in the investigations, the report

Bound for New York, Miss Perin Kaikhushroo Banker of Nagpur, who has been selected for the Central Government Scholarship for the degree of Doctorate in the Columbia University. She passed M.A. with 1st class first Honours and secured the gold medal for Teachers' Training. She is sailing on 26th January 1947 by "Marina Adder".

Advisory Committee For Delhi Chief Commissioner

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

The Home Member Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has decided to set up Advisory Committees to be attached to the Chief Commissioners of Delhi and Ajmere Merwara. These Committes will be party elected and partly nominated. In Delhi for instance three members will be elected by the Municipal Committees of Delhi and New Delhi and another three will be nominated by the Government of India through the Chief Commissioner. As indicated earlier a Press Ordinance for the Centrally administered areas are also being issued shortly.

Temples Opened To Harijans

NASIK, Jan. 24, (U.P.I.): Temples in four villages in the Peint Mahal were thrown open to Harijans in the course of the tour of Mr. G. H. Deshpande, M.L.A. A majority of the population of the Mahal consists of hill tribes.

Corfu Channel Incident To Go To Security Council

LAKE SUCCESS (New York), Jan. 24, (Reuter): Britain's complaint against Albania concerning the mining of the Corfu Channel, which damaged two British destroyers, is expected to come up before the United Nations Security Council when it meets on Tuesday. The Secretariat has so far not received any communication from the Albanian Government and thert is no indication whether an Albanian Delegatio is being sent or when it is expected to arrive in New York.

Mr. Ramdas Kilachand Thanks His Voters

Mr. Ramdas Kilachand sincerely thanks all the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber who voted for and helped him at the election for the office of Vice-President of the Chamber for the year 1947.

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CONGRESS INSISTENCE ON VETO BY PROVINCES

A.I.C.C. Resolution Negatives Simple Majority Decision, Says Liaquat Ali Khan

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25 (API): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, has issued the following statement:—

The Muslim League is being accused of intransigence for not having rescinded its decision of July 29, 1946 and for not participating in the Constituent Assembly when it reassembled on January 20. In the Constituent Assembly itself Congress is taking decisions unilaterally on issues of far reaching constitutional importance although at this stage it was authorised by the statement of May 16 only to "settle preliminaries." Threats have also been uttered on the floor of the Assembly that Congress would proceed with the work of constitution-making.

REFERENCE TO FEDERAL COURT

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League is meeting in a few days and will undoubtedly express its considered opinion on the developments which have taken place since the British Government's statements of December 6, following the London talks. Meanwhile I would like to point out that the A.I.C.C. resolution of January 6 has completely negatived the principle of decision by simple majority vote in the sections, by insisting on a veto for "province or a part of a province" (clearly meaning N.W.F.P. and Assam) in sections 'B' and 'C', and to the small minority of Sikhs in section 'B'. In the course of his speech at the A.I.C.C. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has also categorically denied that Congress had agreed in the past or would agree in the future to a reference to the Federal Court of other questions of interpretation, by either side, as they arose from time to time.

SAY YES OR NO

If the Congress still maintains that it has accepted the Cabinet Mission's Plan as again interpreted by the British Government's statement of December 6, I would ask it to answer the following questions publicly and in unambiguous terms:—

(1) Does the Congress agree that the Sections sitting as a whole and by simple majority vote shall decide whether there are to be groups and also settle the Group constitutions?

(2) Does the Congress accept that the constitutions of the Provinces shall be settled by the Sections concerned sitting as a whole and taking decisions by simple majority vote?

(3) Does the Congress agree that Section C. will settle the constitution for the Province of Assam by simple majority vote, that a new legislature for the Province of Assam shall be elected according to the Constitution so settled, and that Assam will exercise its right of remaining in the Group or opting out by a vote of that new legislature?

(4) Does Congress recognise the right of Section B to settle the Constitution of the North-West Frontier Province by a simple majority vote of the Section as a whole, and that a new legislature for the N.W.F.P. shall be elected under the Constitution so settled, this new legislature alone being competent to decide whether the province is to remain in Group B or opt out?

SIKHS AND VETO

(5) Does Congress agree that Section B sitting as a whole and by simple majority vote, shall settle the constitution for the Punjab and the Group Constitution, if there is any, affecting all communities concerned, including the Sikhs, and that such a constitution for the Punjab and for the Group shall be final, subject to the approval of Parliament in terms laid down by the Cabinet Mission in their statement of May 25, regarding safeguards for minorities and that the Sikhs as a community shall have no right of veto?

(6) Does the Congress agree that either side shall have the right to refer other questions of interpretation to the Federal Court and that its decisions shall be accepted by both sides?

If the Congress has really accepted the British Government's statement of December 6, it should have no difficulty in answering these questions in an honest and straight forward manner and without juggling with words."

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25 (API): Acharya Kripalani has declined to comment on the statement made by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan on the A.I.C.C. resolution of January 6.

PROFULLA GHOSE FOR WORKING COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25, (A. P. I.): The Congress President has accepted the resignation of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose from the Congress Worikng Committee and nominated Dr. Profulla Ghose in his place.

NEWS IN BRIEF

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25, (A. P. I.): The All-India Tobacco Growers' Conference will be held at Guntur on February 21.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 25, (A. P. I.): Mr. Jhinabhai Ratanji Desai, Congress candidate, has been declared elected uncontested as a member of the Senate of the Bombay University from the Dist. Local Boards of Gujarat.

LONDON, Jan. 25, (Reuter): The Director of Educational Services in the Royal Air Force, Sir Commodore A. K. Robson has left London on a tour of R. A. F. stations in India and the Far East.

POONA, Jan. 25, (A. P. I.): A deputation of the National Cadet Corps Committee will leave for United Kingdom from New Delhi on February 12 on a six deeks study tour of the system of training Cadets and Girl Guide. The deputation consists of Dr. Amarnath Jho, Dr. G. S. Mahajani, Lt.-Col. Haider, Lt.-Col. Altaf Quadir and Lt.-Col. L. P. Sen.

DEWAS (CENTRAL INDIA), Jan. 25, (A. P. I.): The Grouping Committee constituted by the Central India States in August last to draw plans for a confederation of Central Indian and neighbouring States, will meet at New Delhi on February 2, to consider a report prepared by its sub-committee.

BARODA, Jan. 25, (A. P. I.): With a view to separate the Judiciary from the Executive and to make it independent the Thakor Saheb of Ghodasar State in the Western India States Agency has created a permanent new post of a judicial officer designated as "Huzur Court Judge".

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25, (A. P. I.): A delayed message from Mymensingh says that Curfew order from seven p.m. to six a.m. was enforced there following the students disturbances on January 22. An order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has also been issued. The situation is now reported to be quiet.

FRANKFURT, Jan. 25. (Reuter): An American army aircraft struck a high tension cable and crashed 62 miles south of Hamburg today, killing the pilot, the American Air Headquarters in Europe announced today. The plane was bound from Ansbach (United States zone) for Copenhagen.

MADRAS, Jan. 25, (A. P. I.): The objects of the Public Safety Ordinance which was promulgated on January 23 will, it is understood, be utilised in a press communique or official statement to be issued soon after the return of Mr. T. Prakasam, the Prime Minister, to the city tomorrow evening by air from Delhi.

KOLHAPUR, Jan. 25, (A. P. I.): The Dist. Magistrate of Kolhapur State has served a notice under the Press Emergency Act of 1941, on Mr. Baburao Gokhale, editor, printer and publisher of "Vidya Vilas" demanding a security of Rs. 6,000. The amount is to be paid before February 4.

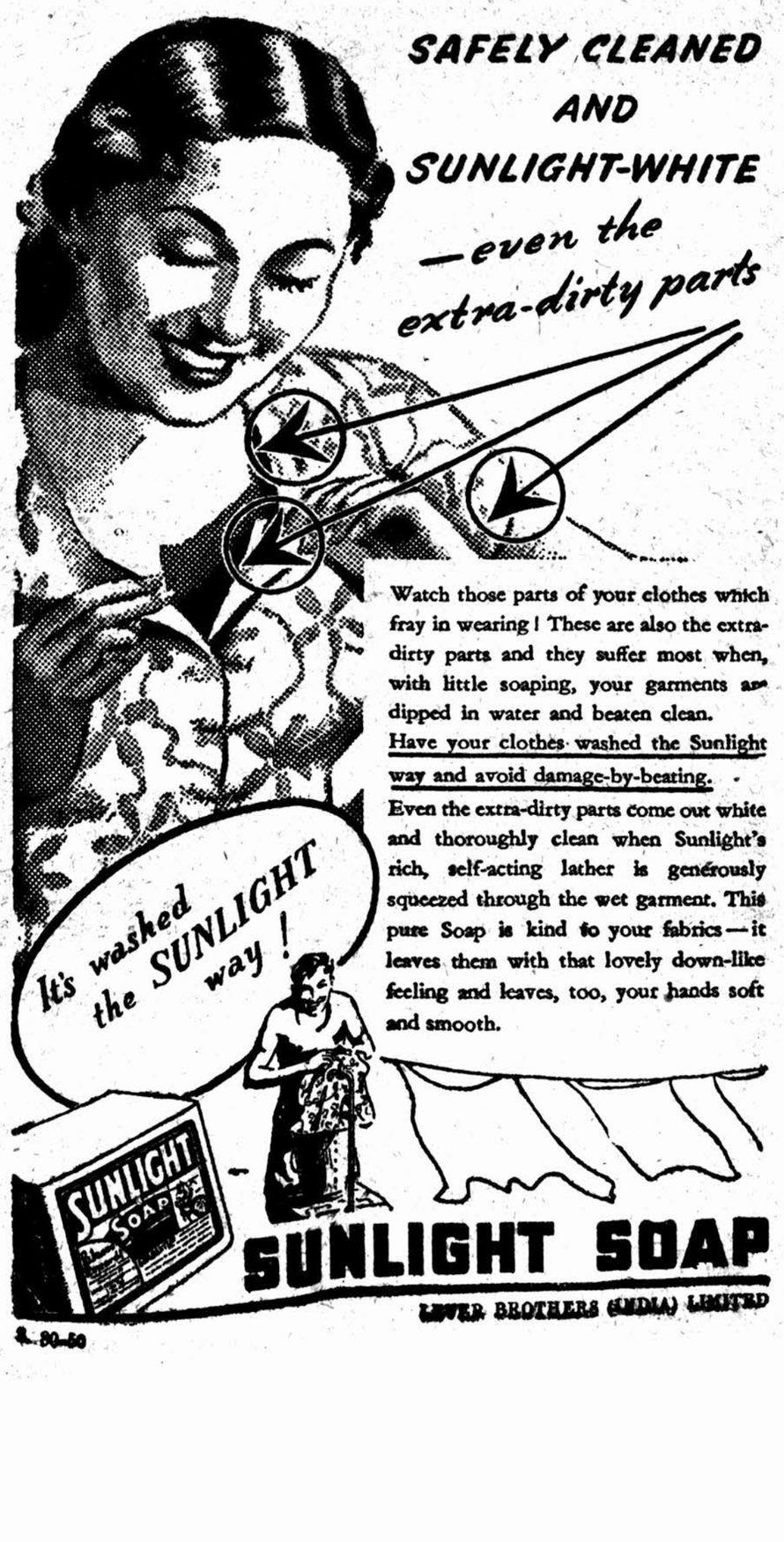
POONA, Jan. 24. (A.P.I.): A class to train teachers for imparting basic education will be opened at village Pimple in Poona District shortly. The Poona District School Board has taken this decision at its recent meeting and is making efforts to secure Government sanction.

DACHAU, Jan. 25. (A.P.A.): An appeal to the U. S. supreme court on behalf of SS troopers sentenced to hang for the Malmedy "massacre" was disclosed by lawyers at the Dachau war crimes trial headquarters yesterday.

The move is planned by Lt. Col. Willis M. Everett, Jr., defence counsel for 73 SS men tried last summer for shooting more than 150 American soldiers after they surrendered during "the battle of the Bulge".

LONDON, Jan. 25, (A.P.A.): The Russian News Agency TASS today reported that Field-Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, during his visit to Moscow, raised the question of exchanging officer-students between the military academies of the Soviet Union and Britain.

Stalin replied that an exchange of officers was desirable but that the present time was not quite appropriate, TASS reported according to the Soviet monitor in London.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CONGRESS AND THE MASSES

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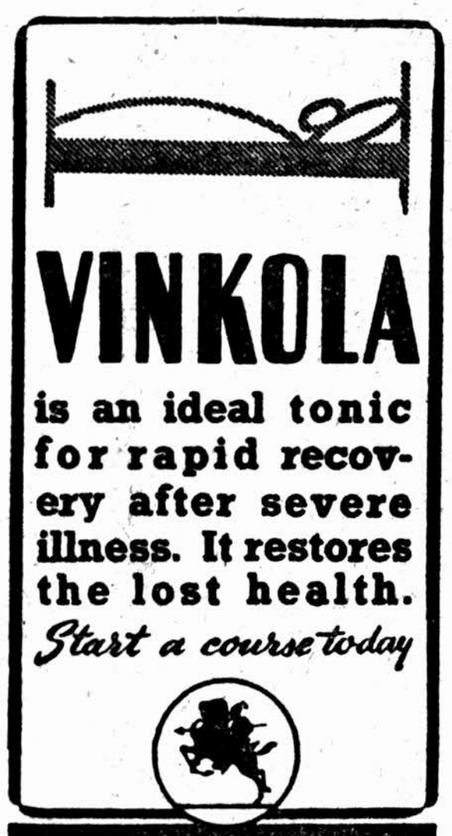
Withdrawal Of British Troops From Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 25, (Reuter): Transfer of a British Brigade from the British Commonwealth Forces in Japan to Malaya is to take place in the second half of February if the present plans are carried out. Indian troops of the BCOF will be withdrawn later in the year. it was reported.

Australian forces will remain since there is no intention of disbanding the BCOF in Japan entirely. When the British Brigade leaves, there will still be 30.000 BCOF.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Protest Meetings & Hartal

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25. (A.P.I.): Muslim shops in Delhi are closed today as a protest against the arrest of League leaders at Lahore and Hindu shops are closed to protest against the action of the Punjab Government in declaring the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh as an unlawful organisation.

"BLOTTING MUSLIM'S FAIR NAME" .. ..

Mr. Zakir Hussain Mashhadi, former office Secretary, Punjab League, at a protest meeting today said that the Lahore arrests marked the beginning of a revolutionary era in the history of Muslim struggle for independence. "Malik Khizar Hyat Khan, who is blotting the fair name of Indian Muslims, has made yet another attempt to crush the growing strength of the League and save the dying British imperialism".

PROTESTS IN PUNJAB & MADRAS

Protests against Punjab arrests were made, among others are the following places where hartal was observed:—Ferozepur, Multan, Aurangabad; Madras (Muslim students and collegians stayed away from classes).

"MISCHIEVOUS"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25, (U.P.I.) "It is mischievous to say that the Muslim National Guard is a communal army", says Nawab Siddiq Ali Khan, Chief Saler of the Muslim National Guard, in the course of a statement condemning the action of the Punjab Government in searching the headquarters of the Punjab Muslim Guard and arresting prominent League leaders.

RELEASE ARRESTED LABOUR LEADERS DEMAND

MADRAS, Jan. 25, (A. P. I.): A request to the Government "to release the arrested Labour Leaders and restore civil liberties for Trade Union activity" is made in a joint statement issued today by Mr. S. Guruswami, General Secretary, All-India Railwaymen's Federation and President of the M. and S. M. Railway Labour Union and by Mr. R. Sreenivasalu, Vice-President of the Union.

LONDON, Jan. 25 (Reuter): English is to remain the working language of the Parliament of Eire, because to quote the words o fPrime Minister Eamon de Valera, there are not sufficient members in the Dail with knowledge of Irish.

Sitara explains her simple beauty treatment with Lux Toilet Soap
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I WORK UP A GENEROUS LATHER WITH LUX TOILET SOAP AND GENTLY PAT IT INTO THE SKIN . . .
THEN I RINSE AWAY THE LATHER WITH CLEAR, COOL WATER . . .
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League Leaders Removed To Central Jail

Police Make Tear Gas Attack On Women's Procession

LAHORE, Jan. 25 (API): Seven Muslim League leaders, including the Khan of Mamdot and Mr. Feroz Khan Noon, who were arrested yesterday on a charge of offering resistance to the police when they come to search the office of the Muslim National Guards, were removed to the Central Jail this morning from the Civil Lines Police Station where they were kept for the night.

The Muslim League Assembly Party met 'in camera' at the Assembly Chamber today at 11 a.m. to chalk out further line of action. Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan was present at the meeting by special invitation.

Processions of Muslims were taken out in different parts of the city but they were dispersed by the police.

The police used tear gas to disperse a procession of Muslim women on the Temple Road just before noon today. Four women who were leading the procession were taken into custody.

Another procession of Muslim students which marched towards the Assembly Chamber was also dispersed on the Temple Road by a mild lathi charge.

A strong armed police force has been posted at the Assembly Chamber where the Muslim League Assembly Party is holding its meeting at present.

Three girl students who dropped on the road as a result of the effect of the tear gas were removed to the hospital.

The girls reorganised themselves in a procession after some time and marched along the Hall to the Assembly Chamber shouting slogans. They were stopped by the police in front of the Assembly Chamber and were not allowed to proceed to the main entrance of the Chamber. The processionists then marched off towards the office of the Provincial Muslim League

City Muslims Observe Hartal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's Muslim world observed a complete 'hartal' today as a protest against the arrest of League leaders in the Punjab

LEAGUE WORKING COMMITTEE TO MEET

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who had been recuperating his health at Malir, 12 miles from here is expected to return to Karachi in time to preside over the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, to be held on Jan. 29. It will be held at his residence here and will probably last for three days. Besides the A.I.C.C. resolution of the 6th January, the Working Committee will consider the situation arising out of the arrest of the League leaders in the Punjab. The question of the appointment of the Gen. Secretary of the A.-I.M. League in place of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Finance Member in the Interim Government, is also likely to come up before the meeting.

The Council of Action of the A.-I.M. League will also meet at Karachi next week. Members of the Working Committee including Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Mr. Abdul Rab Nishar, Haji Sattar Seth, Mr. I. I. Chundrigar are expected to attend the meeting of the League.

Creech Jones Calls On Palestine Arab Leader

LONDON, Jan. 25, (Reuter): The British Colonial Secretary Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, called on Jamal Effendi Husseini, Vice-Chairman of the Palestine Arab Higher Executive and leader of the Palestine Arab Delegation to the Palestine Conference, at his hotel to-day. This was the first direct contact the Colonial Secretary had made with any of the Arab Delegations assembled in London for the re-opening on Monday of the Palestine Conference.

The half-hour visit was officially termed a courtesy call, but it is believed there may have been a short discussion of Palestine affairs, including the Palestine Arabs request to be allowed to send more delegates.

Jewish Agency leaders in London are expected to have talks with Mr. Creech Jones early next week. Like the Arabs, they are having several last minute pre-conference discussions this week-end.

The Yemen delegation headed by Prince Seif Al Islam Abdullah is due in London tomorrow morning by air from Paris.

Three-Pronged Attack To Crush League

City Muslims Condemn Punjab Govt. Action

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Muslims of Bombay voiced their protest against the arrest of the League leaders in the Punjab by observing complete hartal in the Muslim quarters of the city, to-day and condemned the action of the Punjab Government in declaring the Muslim National Guards an illegal organisation, at a huge public meeting held in the evening at Mastaon Talao under the presidentship of Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League.

All Muslim shops in the City remained closed and business in Muslim areas was totally suspended. Trams, buses, motor-cars and victorias stopped plying in those localities where Mohamedans live in preponderance.

Muslim workers absented themselves from mills, workshops and factories and students refrained from attending classes.

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh, speaking at the meeting, EXHORTED THE MUSLIMS OF BOMBAY NOT TO BE PERTURBED BY THE ACTION OF THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT AND NOT TO CONSTRUE FROM IT THAT IT HAD ANY BEARING ON THE COMMUNAL ASPECT OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY. Hindu-Muslim relations, he said, should not be estranged in any way on this account.

He advised the Muslims not to lose their self-possession and upset the programme of the Muslim League.

The arrest of the League leaders, he said, was a BLESSING IN DISGUISE. The revolutionary spirit infused into them by the Direct Action resolution of the Muslim League was becoming rather dormant. Such repressive measures, he added, would serve as an eye-opener to them, goad them to help alive to the situation and thus help in the fulfilment of their cause.

The Punjab, Mr. Shaikh said, had given a good account of itself during the elections, and would now acquit itself well in the realization of Pakistan.

The action of the Punjab Government, Mr. Shaikh described as a three-pronged attack of the British Imperialism, the Unionists and the Congress to crush the Muslim League. Mr. Shaikh added that Sir Khizar natory policy of the Punjab Governthe Punjab, had not the courage to face public opinion in the Punjab and kept himself away at Delhi.

The speaker said that the discriminating policy of the Punjab Government was unintelligible. If the body of the Muslim National Guards was declared illegal on the ground that it was a private army there were other organisations also against which no action was taken and which belonged to the same category.

Among others who addressed the meeting were Dr. Abdul Hameed Kazi Mr. Fazli Hussain and Mr. Rafat Masood.

A resolution condemning the action of the Punjab Government for declaring the Muslim National Guards an illegal organisation and arresting the Muslim League leaders was moved by Mr. Hasan Raza, Naib Salare Sooba, and was unanimously passed.

DAKOTA CRASHES AT CROYDON

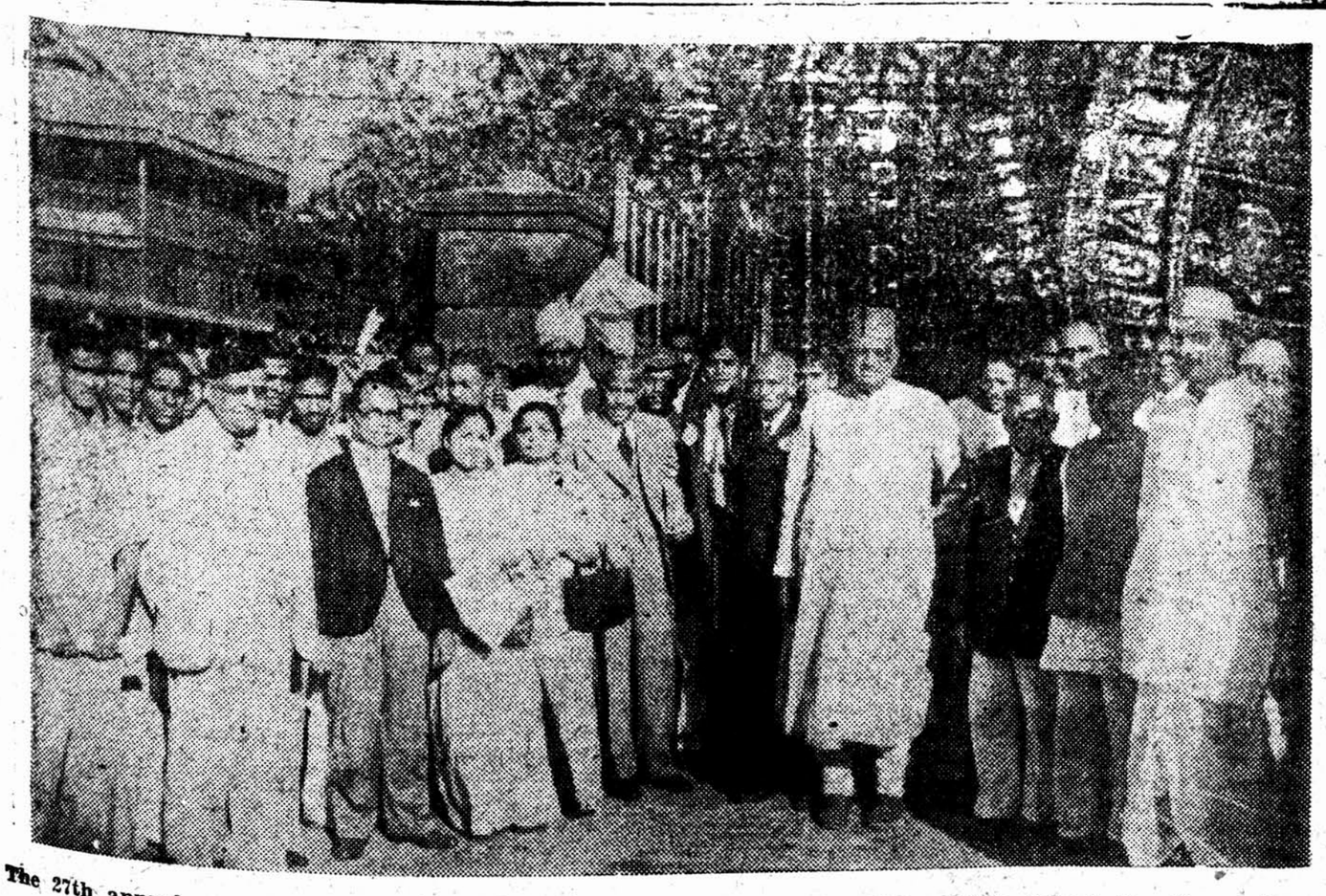
LONDON, Jan. 25 (Reuter): Several people are believed to have been killed when a Dakota taking off from Croydon Airport crashed on to another which was parked on the Tarmac. Both machines burst into flames

The Dakota which took off was on its way to South Africa and is believed to have been carrying a full complement of between 16 and 20 persons.

A number of bodies were hauled from the wreckage. The Dakota was a private chartered machine bound for Victoria Falls, Rhodesia. via Rome.

Captain Spencer, 40-year old Rhodesian airman and head of the Spencer Airways, who was piloting the plane, is among the dead. Other dead include three nuns, two babies, aged five months and two and a half years, together with their parents.

Two passengers and five members of the crew—one believed to be an air hostess—were taken to hospital. They were all suffering from shock.



The 27th annual meeting of the Indian Christians was held at the Hume High School Byculla, under the presidentship of Dr. John Matthai.

Christians Protest Against S.A. Union's Attitude

Appeal To League To Enter Consembly & Help Win Freedom

BOMBAY, Jan. 25, (A.P.I.): A resolution protesting against the South African Union Government's suggestion to ignore the verdict of the United Nations Organisation on the treatment of Indians in South Africa was passed by the All-India Christian Conference when the annual session resumed today under the presidency of Dr. John Mathai.

By another resolution, the Conference appealed to the Muslim League to enter the Constituent Assembly at the earliest possible date and help to secure, through better understanding and co-operation between the major parties, the freedom of India together with justice and fair treatment for all communities.

Sponsored by the chair, a third resolution urged upon the Christian members in the Constituent Assembly to do their utmost and see that the fundamental rights were incorporated in the future constitution of India.

O fourth resolution protested against the method of selecting Indian Christians to the minorities Advisory Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

The conference will meet again tomorrow.

Christians' Reception

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Dr. John Mathai, Transport Member, Interim Government and Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, prominent Indian Christian leaders who attended the All-India Christian Conference, were given a reception by Christians of Bombay, at the Hume High School this afternoon.

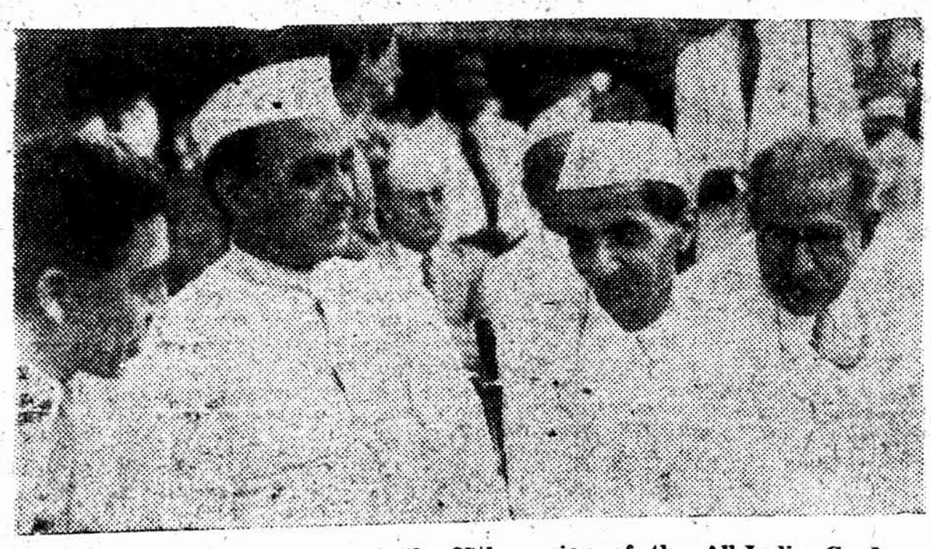
Eighteen Christian organisations of the city, including the Y.M.C.A., the Malayalee Christian Association and the Catholic Union of India participated in the reception. The guests of honour were garlanded on behalf of various organisations. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Valerian Gracias, Auxiliary Bishop of Bombay, presided.

The President, welcoming the guests of honour, praised the work done by Dr. Mathai and Raja Sir Maharaj Singh for the progress of the Christian Community and the Motherland.

Raja Sir Maharaj Singh and Dr. Mathai, speaking at the reception, thanked the Christians of Bombay for the generous hospitality shown towards them.

Sir Maharaj Singh urged Christian youths to be united and work for their community and country. More important than unity was character, he said; and for character they needed religion.

Dr. John Mathai left for Delhi by the Frontier Mail in the evening.



Bombay Ministers snapped at the 27th session of the All-India Conference of the Indian Christians. (Right: Dr. Gilder, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta and Mr. L. M. Patil.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After a keen contest Mr. Ramdas Kilachand, a well-known business magnate of the city and a leading partner of Messrs. Kilachand Devchand & Co. was elected by a large majority as the new Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the current year.

Mr. Ramdas got 875 votes. Mr. Ramanlal Saraiya and Mr. Madhavlal Bhat, the two other candidates for the Vice-Presidentship got 396 and 235 votes, respectively. Mr. Ramdas was thus elected by a very large majority.

The results of the elections for the 23 seats on the Committee of the Chamber will be declared on Monday.

Premier To Visit Satara

BOMBAY, Jan. 25, (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister Mr. B. G. Kher, will throw open an old temple at Asgaon near Satara when he visits the district on January 28, 1947.

Accompanied by the Minister for Backward Classes, Mr. G. D. Tapase, the Premier is leaving Bombay on a four-day tour of the Satara District next week.

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VOLUNTEERS FOR VIET NAM

COL YAN TALKS WITH SARAT BOSE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25 (A.P.I.): Col Yan Naing, son-in-law of Dr. Ba Maw who has come to Calcutta to discuss with Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose plans to send a token expeditionary force to Viet Nam told the Associated Press of India today that the talks started yesterday and would continue for a couple of days more. Col. Yan Naing and party are expected to leave for Rangoon on January 29 or 30.

INDIANS IN HANOI SAFE

HANOI, Jan. 25 (Reuter): Trapped in he Viet Nam-controlled Chinese quarter of Hanoi since December 19, 3,800 Chinese, 400 Viet Namese and 192 Indian civilians were to-day evacuated to safer quarters.

Although shooting intensified recently in and around this quarter of the city in which fighting continues between the Viet Namese (Indo-Chinese Nationalists) and the French, the evacuation was carried out smoothly, with the French providing food and medical attention.

The Indians were welcomed by Mr. Ashok Mehta, the Indian Vice-Consul, who flew from Saigon to Hanoi yesterday.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TALKS UNSUCCESSFUL

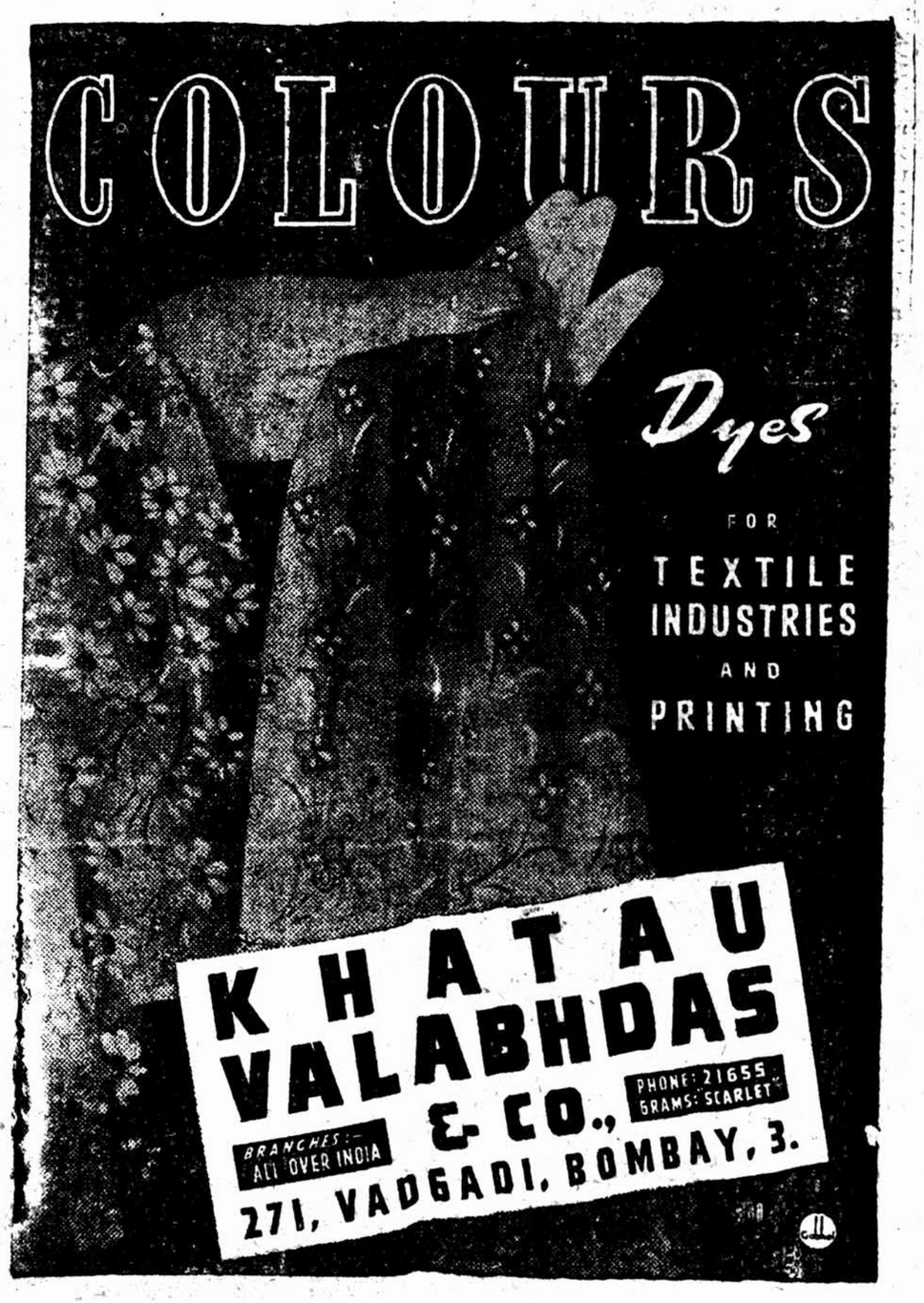
No Agreement After 10 Months Discussions

LONDON, Jan. 25 (Reuter): The last frail hope of avoiding a breakdown of the ten-month Anglo-Egyptian negotiations for revision of the 1936 treaty was to-day hanging on the decision to be reached by the Egyptian Council of Ministers on the last-minute British message which the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Campbell, handed yesterday to the Egyptian Prime Minister, Mahmoud Nokrashy Pasha.

The British final proposals are a closely guarded secret, but there was little optimism in London about the outcome and reports from Cairo showed unrelieved gloom, cables Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

In London the prospect of the Anglo-Egyptian question coming before the United Nations is regarded with regret, as it is feared that harsh words may be spoken durin the debates and final agreem[illegible] may become [illegible] more difficult.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 24 (U.P.I.): A move is afoot here under the lead of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to take steps for raising funds for a suitable memorial to perpetuate the memory of the late Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. It is understood that an appeal will be issued shortly over signatures of leaders of all shades of public opinion as well as princes and noblemen of India.



LAHORE LEAGUERS DEFY BAN ON ASSEMBLY & COURT ARRESTS

(Continued from Page 9)

this evening outsde Mochi Gate to disperse a large crowd after the arrest of the eight League M.L.A's.

In defiance of the Punjab Public Safety Ordinance a mammoth meeting of the Muslims of Lahore was held outside Mochi Gate to protest against the arrest of the leaders.

The armed police which had arrived on the spot in large strength resorted to a lathi-charge to disperse the crowd and arrested three League workers including Prf. Inayatullah Khan. The crowd, however, reassembled on the arrival of the eight League M.L.A.'s who were to court arrest in accordance with the programme of the League Assembly Party. After the meeting was over, eight ML.A.'s marched in a batch followed by a huge crowd shouting slogans. The police took into custody the eight M.L.A.'s and dispersed the crowd by resorting to the use of tear-gas and lathi charge.

CONFERENCE AT GOVT. HOUSE

Immediately after the arrival of Hon. Sir K. H. Khan, Punjab Premier to Lahore, he drove to the Government House where a conference was held to review the situation. Among those present were H. E. the Governor, the Hon'ble Sir Khizar Hayat Khan, Sir Muzzafar Ali Qazilbash, Revenue Minister, Mr. A. C. MacDonald, Home Secretary and Sir John Bennet, Inspector-General of Police.

ARRESTS OF 15 M.L.A.'S & 38 OTHERS

Fifty-three Muslims including 15 M.L.A'S. have been arrested so far today.

FURNISH BAIL & GET OUT

A.P.A. adds: "The League leaders early in the morning today had been removed to the Lahore Central Jail after being kept during the night in a police lock-up.

The District Magistrate of Lahore, Mr. Fearn, said today the arrested person's offence (obstructing the police in carrying out searches) "is bailable" and that "they can get out any moment after furnishing bail".

COMMUNIST PLEA

LAHORE, Jan. 25, (A.P.I.): An appeal to the Punjab Government to immediately release the League leaders and to the Muslim Leaguers not to take any step which may worsen the situation and lead to communal clashes, was made today by Comrade Teja Singh Swatentra, Secretary of the Punjab Committee of the Communist Party of India, in a statement to the press.

LAHORE, Jan. 25, (A.P.I.): The Punjab Government, has issued the following communique in connection with today's situation in Lahore:—

Further minor disturbances occurred in Lahore today (25th Jan.) During the morning it was twice necessary to disperse crowds outside the Legislative Assembly Chamber where Muslim League M.L.A'S were holding a meeting. Later, a procession was formed in defiance of the order under the Punjab Public Safety Ordinance, 1946 and seven Muslim League M.L.A.'s offered themselves for arrest. In the afternoon a meeting was held outside Mochigate again in defiance of the law, and ten further arrests including eight Muslim League M.L.A's were necessary.

The Punjab Government wish to emphasise that they have no desire to attack the Muslim League or to arrest its members. But they cannot permit deliberate defiance of the ordinary law or of emergency orders which were issued solely to maintain communal peace.

PATROLLING OF STREETS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25 (API): Mobile police squads were patrolling the streets and armed pickets were posted at strategic points throughout Calcutta.

HARTAL IN POONA TO-DAY

POONA, Jan. 25 (API): Poona Muslims will observe a hartal' to-morrow.

ASSAM'S PROTEST DAY ON THURSDAY

SUMANGANJ (Assam), (API): The Secretary of the Assam Muslim League announces that Thursday, (Jan. 30), will be observed as a protest day throughout Assam.

All district and primary Muslim Leaguers in Assam are asked to organise hartals, demonstrations and meetings in their respective areas.

ULEMAS CONDEMN IT

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jan. 25 (API) —A resolution condemning the arrest of the Muslim League leaders in the Punjab yesterday was passed by the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conference at Hyderabad (Sind) to-day. Maulana Mohamed Sharrif, presiding

Punjab Govt. Will Realise Their Folly Says Chundrigar

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25. (A.P.I.): Mr. I. I. Chundrigar, Commerce Member in the Interim Government commenting on the arrests of Muslim League leaders in Lahore said here today:—"The Punjab Government have taken a most ill-advised step, and I hope they will soon realise their folly and retrace their step before the situation deteriorates".

"The action of the Punjab Government", he added, "in declaring the National Guard Organisation an unlawful body and the news of the arrests of the front-line Muslim leaders of the Punjab, have come as a shock to me. The Punjab Ministry have earned sufficient notoriety by its anti-Muslim policies so far, but hardly anyone could have expected the Ministry to take such a step at this critical juncture. This further illustrates how non-Muslim groups in the Punjab Legislature can, by using a few Muslims as their puppets, make life unbearable for self-respecting Muslim in their own majority province"

ACTING ON FLIMSY GROUND

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25, (U.P.I.): Khwaja Nazimuddin, member of the All-India Muslim League Council, in an interview to the U.P.I. said: "It is not possible to condemn too strongly the action of the Punjab Government in declaring the Muslim National Guard organisation of the Muslim League an illegal organisation. Even ment during its headway of power never suppressed an organisation on such a flimsy ground.

CHALLENGE TO LEAGUE

Peace Of Province Threatened, Says Ghazanfar Ali

LAHORE, Jan. 25 (API): The National Guard in the Punjab is a branch of an All-India body and the parent body may not allow what has happened in the Punjab to remain a local or Provincial issue," says Mr Ghazanfar Ali, Member for Health in the Interim Government in a statement commenting on the banning of the League National Guards and the Rashtriya Sewak Sangh.

"I have seen the official communique explaining the decision to declare the Muslim League National Guard and the so-called Rashtriya Sewak Sangh as unlawful Associations in this Province. The attempt to bracket these two bodies together is, I think both wrong and full of potential mischief.

"The Sewak Sangh is neither a political party nor a part of or under the discipline of any political party. It is more or less of a secret organisation, unconnected with and unclaimed by any "party in the political life of the country".

PART AND PARCEL OF LEAGUE

On the other hand, the Muslim National Guard is a part and parcel of the Muslim League organisation and under its discipline.

"It is an organisation of volunteers for purposes of open and ordinary political activity. To declare this body as unlawful is really an attempt to ban an important part of the activities of the Muslim League itself."

Deploring the Punjab Ministry's action in banning the organisation he says, "it may endanger the peace of the Province to an extent which cannot be foreseen", adding that "I cannot be too sure that the Ministry's action will not lead to serious consequences. Muslims may take the banning of the National Guard as a challenge to the Muslim League itself, which they regard as their national organisation."

ON WITH THE SHOW!

LEST WE FORGET....

A Plea For A Fitting Tribute To The Memory Of Saigal

By "SARDI"

Exactly a week ago, this paper was the first in Bombay to publish the sad news of the untimely demise of SAIGAL. In yesterday's "Chronicle", we gave a brief sketch of the departed artiste as a tribute to the memory of one who, with his melodious voice, enchanted millions of song-lovers and film fans, rich and poor, his name becoming a household word among such admirers.

Moloch Before Memory!

Saigal is gone, but the melody of his glorious voice will live on through time. It is a sad commentary on the thoughtlessness and callousness of our film folk that, for the past week, no adequate homage has been paid to the memory of an artiste who ranked among the highest screen luminaries and whose name brought millions in cash to the box office.

This office is, normally, inundated with invitations to 'muhurut' ceremonies of films, first-nights, and all kinds of fuctions—arranged mostly by vainglorious, publicity-hunting film moghuls. **But I have not received a single invitation to a condolence meeting in memory of Saigal! Nor am I aware of any such meeting having been held at all in Bombay, the Hollywood of our cinema world, during the eight days that have elaused since filmdom lost one of its most talented members.**

RECALL HIS GREATNESS

Film-making is often described as an art; yet I wonder if those who make pictures have any appreciation whatever of art. The attitude of these self-styled creators of art is more Philistinic than anthing else. Otherwise, why has there been no general closing down of every studio on one particular day, as a mark of respect for the departed Saigal?

Lest we forget, let us recall the golden voice that contributed so much to our pleasure and entertainment in DEVDAS, CHANDIDAS, TANSEN, PRESIDENT, DUSHMAN and ZINDAGI, to name some of the best pictures in which Saigal starred. Let us recall the delight we have received, and will yet receive from hearing the 'canned' voice of Saigal on gramophone records.

'IN MEMORIAM'

Commercial interest is all very well and of course necessary, in its place. Without money, unfortunately, the mare cannot go far, particularly the cinema mare! But again, lest we forget, after the style of a recently-staged I.P.T.A. play let us remind ourselves that we cannot take it with us. Let us who belong to India's No. 1 film city, devote one whole day to the memory of a great name that has passed on. Let tools be downed in every film studio, let artistes remove their grease-paint, let us each say a humble little prayer for one no more with us—and yet, in a way, ever more, because of the rich heritage he conferred upon us prior to leaving us.

I wonder whether it is too much to hope that RANJIT MOVIETONE, in whose service Saigal was employed towards the end, after leaving NEW THEATRES of Calcutta, may set the lead and give the call to every studio to observe one day's 'hartal'?

PERMANENT SHRINE

The All-India Film Conference unanimously carried the resolution for the formation of a technical institute. I suggest that when this comes into being, there be in its music library a little chamber dedicated to Saigal and containing recordings of all his songs and, if possible, the reels of all his films.

SO, WHILE PRAYING FOR THE PEACE OF THE DEPARTED SAIGAL, LET US BOW IN HOMAGE TO HIS GREATNESS.

INDEFENSIBLE & INSANE ACT

Liaquat Ali Says Ministry's Move Is To Suppress League

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25 (A.P.I.): Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary A.-I. Muslim League and Finance Member, Interim Government, has issued the following statembent:—

I have now seen fuller reports of the Punjab Government's action against the Muslim League National Guards in the province and that Government's communique purporting to explain the action. It is a complete travesty of truth to describe the Muslim League National Guards as a private army, and THIS IS ONLY AN EXCUSE FOR THE INDEFENSIBLE CONDUCT OF THE MINISTRY, WHICH IS CLEARLY OUT TO SUPPRESS THE MUSLIM LEAGUE ORGANISATION IN THE PUNJAB. The League has no private army. The National Guards are an integral part of the League Organisation and an attack on it is an attack on the Muslim League as such. The Punjab Government's apologia that their action is not directed against the League will deceive no one.

Since the National Guards came into existence in 1938 they have not once been guilty of violence or lawlessness. Their activities have been confined to inculcating discipline among Muslims, maintaining order at public meetings and processions, and carrying out relief work in times of distress. During the war the National Guards played an important part in assisting the civil authority in affording relief to the evacuees from Burma. During the Bengal famine they carried out extensive relief operations; and during the recent Bihar massacres they did exemplary humanitarian work.

"UNNATURAL FORM OF GOVT."

The fact is that the present Punjab Ministry, which is essentially Hindu in character, and which continues in office with the support of a handful of Muslim quislings, is an unnatural form of Government for the Punjab where Muslims form a majority in the population. The recent bye-election in Dera Ghazi Khan in which the Muslim League won a remarkable victory in spite of every conceivable odds and obstacles put by the authorities in the way of the League candidate has once again demonstrated Muslim Punjab's lack of confidence in the present Ministry which is now making a desperate bid to overawe and suppress the Muslim League by these repressive measures. Its present action in outlawing the National Guards and arresting respected and responsible leaders of the Punjab Muslims marks the culmination of a long chain of oppression and persecution of Muslim Leaguers throughout the province since the Ministry came into office.

"INSANE ACTION"

The Punjab Ministry has thrown a challenge to the Muslim League Organisation not only in the Punjab but throughout India, and it alone must bear the responsibility for the consequences of its insane action.

Menon On South African Issue

LONDON, Jan. 25 (U.P.A.): India would be prepared to open direct negotiations with South Africa regarding the Land Tenure Act on condition that the Act is suspended, Dr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Pandit Nehru's Personal Envoy to Europe, declared today at a press conference.

Menon contended that the recent utterances by General Smuts concerning United Nations resolutions and trusteeship of South-West Africa were a "violation of the international law of which Smuts was part author."

Menon revealed that the India League in London planned to launch a campaign on behalf of the Indians in South Africa. On February 1 of this year the South Africa Committee of the India League would be formed to carry out the campaign of trying to "influence opinion in the United Kingdom that the British Government erred in supporting South Africa at UNO."

Deputations would be sent to various governmental departments but precautions would be taken that "no vindictiveness would be employed."

Menon said, "Important religious heads in Britain are seriously disturbed over the situation in South Africa and they are likely to urge the British Government to take action in the issue." He added "We shall use no violent language. What we do and say will be more in sorrow than in anger," intimating that he would be prepared to carry out the negotiations personally on the Interim Government's instructions.

Plane Carrying $15,000,000 Worth Gold Missing?

HONGKONG, Jan. 25, (U. P. A.): The R. A. F. reported that a Philippines Airlines Dakota which is understood to be carrying dol. 15,000,000 worth of gold from Manilla to Hongkong has been missing since 3 p.m. local time.

It is believed the plane crashed in pirate infested waters outside Hongkong. The R. A. F. contacted the machine at 3 p.m. and ordered it to gain altitude but the signal confirming receipt of this order was never received from the Dakota.

A destroyer and launches began a search which will be continued throughout the night. Planes will join in the search as soon as day breaks.

City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

The cotton market was fairly steady with mixed business.

March delivery opened to-day at Rs. 456/12 and declined at Rs. 456/4 under scattered selling but improved at Rs. 458/4 on renewed buying and covering. Thereafter the market was quiet and March contract was quoted at Rs. 457/4 with small selling.

The demand for ready cotton remains moderate while arrivals are increasing.

Later on there was moderate selling and the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:

ICC March—456-6-0
ICC May—466-8-0
ICC July—478-0-0
ICC Sept.—486-12-0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton March Contract is 1928 cent points below New York March at Exchange rate 331.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY Jan. 24

	Hi	Lo	Clos.
Jan.	446½	443	445
March	458½	454!	457½
May	468 0	464½	467½
July	479½	476	478½
Sept.	483½	494 3/4	487
Karachi 4F March	49-9-9	49-5-3	49-8-6

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

The Bullion market was very steady with moderate business. Fagan silver opened to-day at Rs. 144/8 and advanced at Rs. 145/2 under scattered buying. At this level there appeared heavy liquidation and silver declined at Rs. 144 and thereafter steadied at Rs. 144/8. Ready silver was quoted at Rs 157. Fagan gold opened at Rs. 98/12 and advanced at Rs. 99/2 but quitened at Rs 97/14. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 105/8.

Thereafter there was increased short covering and Fagan silver advanced at Rs. 145/8 and Fagan gold was quoted at Rs. 99/2

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

The produce market was steady to-day. There was active covering in linseed as both C. P. and U. P. sellers do not guarantee delivery. Castorseeds May delivery teji/mandi was declared at Rs. 116/2 and thereafter the market improved at Rs. 116/4. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:—			
Khandesh Ready .... Rs.	23	0	0
Coromandal Bold	22	8	0
LINSEEDS:—	22	0	0
Ready	27	8	0
February March	25	12	0
April May	25	12	0
CASTORSSEDS:—			
Navlakhi Ready	26	0	0
December January Navlakhi	24	12	0
Goa Delivery	25	10	0
Bombay Delivery	26	0	0
May Delivery	116	8	0
GROUNDNUTS OIL:—			
Bombay Mills	12	14	0
Linseed Oil	20	0	0
Castorseed Oil	16	4	0

NEW YORK COTTON QUIET

New York, Jan. 24.

Cotton opened steady, 7 to 2 higher. After some hesitation, prices advanced under the leadership of new crops with these again reflecting the bullish influence of Andersons remarks concerning parity formula while revived disposition to anticipate that acreage will not reach Government's goal also attracted support for distants. Near months lagged somewhat with price fixing supplying most of the limited support. Subsequently prices eased on increased profittaking and disappointment at the lack of followup support.

The C.C.C reports that to January 18th pledges to the current loan were 114,000 bales compared with 181,000 in the previous loan, repossessions at 11,000 against 15,000 Sales under export subsidy were 4,213,000, an increase of 22,000. Additional losses due to increased southern selling early in the afternoon gave further indication that the bullish possibilities in connection with parity prices are failing to arouse any strong speculative interest and the setback continued until the market showed losses of about 50 points from the day's highs. Trade buying and price fixing, the latter possibly in connection with export enquiries, subsequently found selling abating and the market gradually recovered though outside support was still lacking and was unable to recover all the earlier losses. The session closed steady March 5 lower, others 21 to 10 lower Sales are estimated 200,000 bales

STERLING SETTLEMENT WILL INFLUENCE BR. TRADE POLICY

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 (UPA). The negotiation of a settlement of India's blocked Sterling Balances will have "important influence" on Britain's trade policy as well as upon America's prospects of doing business with India, the New York "Journal of Commerce" declared in an editorial today.

"The settlement will doubtless affect subsequent arrangements with other owners of blocked balances in London," the Journal said. 'The Indian leaders want a settlement on a basis enabling them to use the balances within a relatively short period to purchase the manufactured goods they need. A settlement on this basis would further complicate Britain's already very difficult balance payments problem. She would be under additional pressure to adopt a bi-lateral trading policy for large exports to India would have no current effect."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York Jan. 24.

March	30.61—05
March Highest	30.82 + 16
March Lowest	30.37—29
May	29.84—14
July	28.26—21
October	26.20—10
December	25.55—20
January	25.30—20
Middling Spot	31.60—02
NEW ORLEANS COTTON	
March	30.58—10
May	29.76—20
July	28.18—20
October	26.17—16
December	25.55—19
Middling Spot	30.70—15

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 25 (Reuter): Easier conditions developed in Lombard Street until mid-week when keen demand for money, mainly owing to heavy payments for new bills quickly exhausted the available supplies. Finally, the market was unable to cover its full needs without obtaining a fair amount of official assistance.

OIL SEEDS SCARCITY IN CITY

BOMBAY, Jan. 24. (A.P.I.): All oil mills in Bombay city will close down before January 31, according to a decision taken by the Bombay Oilseed Crushers' Association today.

Nearly all oil mills in the city will have to close down within five days for want of oil seed, and the few remaining mills which hold "negligible" stocks, have decided to close down "in sympathy", until supplies of oil seeds are again available it is stated. Shortage of groundnut oil is also reported from other parts of the Province, particularly Ahmedabad.

"The motive of this action is to draw attention to a shortage, and not to create one", the President of the Association told the "Associated Press of India".

He said that Madras and Hyderabad, the two main oilseed supplying provinces in India, seemed unable to implement the recommendations they themselves made at the All-India Oil seeds Conference held in Delhi in September last year, and this had occasioned the shortage of oi seeds in Bombay, which was the largest oil manufacturing city in India. The Government of Bombay were however, doing their best to help the industry, the President added.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 59-3/8, General Motors dol. 56-1/2, United States Steel Common dol. 72-1/2, United States Steel Preference dol. 146-3/4. —(Reuter).

WORLD DEMAND FOR COTTON

May Rise Above Pre-War Level

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (A.P.A.): A world demand for cotton "considerably in excess of the pre-war level" might arise if European and Asiatic cotton factories were repaired and expanded, the preparatory commission of the Food and Agriculture Organisation said here yesterday.

The commission said that a beginning had already been made toward solving problems affecting cotton production by the formation of an International Cotton Advisory Committee in 1940, which included representatives from Egypt, Britain, the United States, China, Canada, France, India, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Argentina, Brazil and Peru. Close co-operation with this committee was urged "particularly in regard to studies relating to the acreage under cotton and the use of land for cotton in relation to other crops.

In four specific suggestions the F.A.O. said:

1. "We desire to emphasise the urgent need for the rehabilitation and expansion of cotton manufacturing facilities in many parts of the world.

2. "We recommend that governments should implement decisions of the fifth meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee to make financial contributions for administrative purposes.

3. "We recommend that the F.A.O. should be represented at meetings of the International Cotton Advisory Committee and should co-operate with the Secretariat in economic, statistical and technical studies."

4. It also recommended consideration by the Cotton Committee of the F.A.O. suggestion for building up stocks of world agricultural commodities in order to establish world markets

A PLEDGE...
& A PROMISE!
In the History of a 400-Million strong Nation's fight for freedom, To-day marks a Red Letter Day. The whole country echoes and re-echoes with silent and solemn pledge— to shake off the political and economic shackles which have kept down a great people.
1930
1931
1935
1938
1940
1947
GTC
GOLDEN TOBACCO COMPANY
INDIA'S LARGEST NATIONAL ENTERPRISE
We are proud to join the momentous pledge and we are pleased to reiterate our promise to play our role in the economic emancipation of our Great Country
GT 115

Our Delhi Letter

On The High Road To Catastrophe...

NEW DELHI.

The Congress-League tussle, inside and outside the Government of India, is eating away the roots of sound administration in this country.

The feud is retarding the rehabilitation of the administrative machinery, which seven years of war has put out of gear. The Government of India to-day is over-staffed and underworked. Under the cover of communalism, inefficiency, corruption and nepotism are pampered.

The Ministers who really count in the Interim Government are constantly busy at the political chessboard. This leaves them little time for departmental work. Then again, the useful but cumbersome and misused devise of holding conferences and committee meetings takes away good deal of time, both of the Ministers and of the senior officers.

The Patel-Henderson talks furthermore have created a sense of uncertainty and insecurity amongst the senior officers of the Government. With communal tampers remaining high, the Hindu or the Muslim employees find their position uncomfortable under a boss of a different faith. The Cabinet, in short, is a house divided against itself. The real beneficiaries from this divided Cabinet are the corrupt, the inefficient and the shirkers of work.

From Our Special Correspondent

The Government of India today is overstaffed and underworked. All the evils which have grown apace in the boom expansion under the shroud of war are still flourishing today. While the sources of revenue are fast drying, the expenditure is steadily mounting up. But the aims and objectives of a sane and sound Government are day by day getting more and more blurred in the smoke of communal war. With no sure hands to hold the reigns the grand administrative juggernaut lurches unsteadil down the highroad to catastrophe!

Paul And Peter Economy

There are two vital problems facing the Government of India, the problem of retrenchment and the problem of purifying the administration.

The Government of India's pre-war bill for 1938-39 for Civil Administration stood at Rs. 38.97 crores. In the first peace-time Budget for 1946-47, this bill had gone up to Rs. 111.94 crores, an increase of Rs. 72.97 crores. Further expansion during the year and projected expansion during the next financial year is bound to increase this bill. As against this, the sources of revenue are slowly drying up or reverting to pre-war-boom period. I may add that there is a great deal of misconception about the bumper war-time earnnings of Railways and the Post and Telegraph Department.

Almost fifty per cent of the earnings of these two departments was contributed by the Defence Department. In other words, like the Sterling Balances, it was merely a book adjustment. Or to put it in another way, it was a contribution by the taxpayer who was taxed sky-high to finance the Defence Expenditure. What is happening in some other Depattments will further illustrate the point. The Defence Department is releasing aerodromes for civilian use and is charging the Communications Department for their cost. A similar transaction is taking place in respect of Tele-Communications. In actual practice, the Defence Budget is being given credit for both the amounts and corresponding debit is being made against the Communications Department.

Expenditure .....

Reverting to the Current financial year's Budget, almost all the Departments on the Civil side showed an increase in expenditure over its previous year's war-time budget. Let me give some illustrations.

	1945/46	1946/47
Home Department	Rs. 43,05,000	Rs. 45,31,000
Information & Broadcasting Department	35,82,000	82,93,000
Agricultural Department	7,64,000	11,00,000
Department of Health	1,90,000	4,73,000
Commerce Department	31,05,000	34,95,000
Communications Department	3,25,000	3,82,000
Transport Department	11,65,000	15,47,000
Medical Services	22,32,000	36,28,000
Public Health	26,51,000	48,28,000
Aviation	43,19,000	1,25,65,000
Broadcasting	90,29,000	98,66,000
Employment and Re-Settlement Directorate	20,74,100	1,30,79,300
Training of Demobilised Personnel	5,97,400	1,93,35,000
Vocational Training of Demobilised Personnel	51,600	2,13,96,000

I may add that Budget expenditure as shown in the Blue Books is slightly misleading. A number of Departments have attached organisations whose budget is shown separately. The Labour Department, for instance, has under its control the Re-Settlement Directorate, the cost of which amounts to Rs. 5,38,10,300. The Education Department has under its control the Archaeological and Anthropological Surveys of India. The Agricultural Department has under it the Forest Institute, Zoological Survey, Botannical Survey, Survey of India, Veterinary Organisation, Agricultural Marketing Organisations and so on. The correct procedure would be to show in one place the cost of the entire Department.

An Upward Curve

Only two Departments on the Civil side, Food and Industries, and Supplies did reduce their budgets during the current year. Both these Departments, to their credit, propose further reductions during 1947/48. But all economies by these two Departments are more than counterbalanced by the other Departments. It will be thus evident that the already war-inflated machinery of the Government has been further expanded and enlarged. There has been no retrenchment but continuous and rapid recruitment of the Babu tribe to the Imperial Secrearat.

One question is whether the much-boosted programme of full employment is being carried out by creating employment in the Government offices. If it were so, the personnel of the three Defence Services, a million and a half of whom are being rapidly demobilised, had a greater claim for retaining their employment. They come from the most deserving classes and had risked their lives to save democracy for India, when officers and men on the Civil side were manipulating jobs at black market rates. These manipulations continue unabated, increasing pressure on space in New Delhi. I may add that office accommodation required in October 1946 was 26.61 lakhs of square feet as compared to 21.73 lakhs square feet in August 1945 and 6.48 lakhs square feet in 1939. As measured by demand for residential accommodation, the staff strength of the Government has increased as follows:—

	1939	Aug. 1945	Oct. 1946	Dec. 15, 1946
Officers	531	914	1,344	1,380
Clerks	4,651	18,839	25,896	26,639
Inferior Servants	3,198	16,470	19,769	19,759

The Government of India's Accounts, recently published reflect this squander-mania by the Spending Departments. These accounts show that during the first six months of the current financial year, expenditure exceeded revenue by Rs. sixty-four crores, that revenue itself was worse by 21 1/4 Crores, that the net receipts from the Railways were down by 20 1/2 Crores and from the Post and Telegraphs, by 2 1/2 crores. In other words, the expenditure is steadily mounting up and the sources of revenue are equally steadily drying up. To put it in commercial parlance, the result would be a financial bust up.

The Hammer And The Anvil

Secondly, the essence of full employment policy is productivity and not parasitism. It is however, parasitism which holds its sway over the Government of India at present. Under this grand dispensation called jobocracy, the Finance Member and the common man are the most harassed persons. The Finance Member has to find money to finance the squander-mania of his colleagues. The common man has to shell out this money. His condition has become almost desperate. What he has been reduced to I may explain. In Delhi, at any rate, he cannot get fuel, because there is a Fuel Syndicate, which, in its own interests controls supplies and creates scarcity. The coal stocks had gone up to over a lakh maunds in September last and the Administration was inclined to lift the control. The syndicate, according to reports, pulled wires and had had supplies cut off. The average man cannot get cloth because the Textile Interests are all-powerful and may break the Government if it tried to break them. And notwithstanding five years of Grow More Food Campaign, the average man had his wheat ration reduced. On one side he continues to pay war-time taxation to the Government, and on the other side he continues to pay black market rates for the necessities of his life, the rates in some cases being higher than the war-time level of prices.

Wanted Axing Committee

He still looks to the new Government to smash the racket of profiteers and black marketeers. He also looks to the Government to reduce the level of taxation. The few thousand on the top have had their relief by the abolition of the Excess Profits Tax. A few million workers have also had their relief by going on strikes. There has been no relief at all for the average or common man. It is evident that desperate remedies are needed to save India from financial bankruptcy and her people from high prices and high level of taxation. A bold policy of retrenchment is urgently called for. The Government of India had an Inchcape Committee appointed soon after the 1914/18 war. Why a similar Axing Committee was not so far appointed beats imagination.

It is significant that a planned campaign was launched by the interested parties against India's one-time Finance Member, Sir Archie Rowlands because he attempted deflation. The gears were promptly reversed and inflation was put back to the delight of Big Money. This is, however, high finance. The common man, for the present, is interested in his domestic economy and he would like the war-time surcharges to go, lock, stock and barrel. The Government can go ahead with its policy of taxing the foreigner. They could levy high export duty on textiles, as they have done it in the case of cotton, jute and tea.

But let the common man get back his cheap postcard and his de-surcharged railway fare. "De-surcharge" should be the policy of the Government during the coming year.

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Let us talk it over —

Thank the stars! We shall soon have the tangled maze of what is known as Hindu Law co-ordinated and simplified.

As women, we should be seriously concerned with the findings and the final report of the Hindu Law Reforms Committee which has been engaged for a number of years now, in codifying the law. Particularly so, because though the Committee called many women as witnesses, there has been no woman on the Committee itself (notwithstanding the availability of women competent enough for the job). Many protests were made against this injustice but as we all know, the old regime was not a bit touchy on such points. Let us, however, make sure now at least, that our interests will not suffer by default!

Would it not be interesting to see how this sin of omission by the modern god-heads compares with the sins perpetrated by their prototypes in olden times? As a result, the old guys appear to be past-masters in the art of deception! They commissioned women to the great task of continuing the human race. And probably as reward for their labours they conferred upon them the high sounding title "Grahini"—mistress of the house. But in actual life, where was this mistress of the house when her husband and master of the house departed from the scene?

* * * *

Her position in the house where once she ruled, became worse than that of a slave. Excepting in a few rich families perhaps, there was no limit to her toiling, nor could she call a farthing her own! I am aware of the whispering voices, which still maintain that women of old never measured values in rupees, annas and pies, and that, for them it was a labour of love to scrub, cook and wash for their sons and grandsons. This tall talk at the cost of others is nothing but the height of hypocrisy.

Fortunately or unfortunately we still have in our society hundreds of such "goddesses" eking out their existence on the charity of their sons or relations!

Who else but the old law-makers could be held responsible for their plight? If it were possible to apportion blame, the lion's share would certainly go to Manu, the slave-maker! Really, how can one help dubbing him so with all his scholarship, for it was he who pronounced half the human race (i.e. women) unfit for freedom? As for his ideas about the freedom of an individual it would suffice to remember that he held: whatever wealth a wife, a slave or (even) a son got, was meant for their master and they could not lay any claims to it. With all this philosophy nothing better could be expected as far as women were concerned.

* * * *

In the eleventh century was born a pundit who could challenge the old masters. Vidnyaneshwar took up the cudgels on behalf of his sisters in his authoritative work on Hindu law—Mitakshara. He gave a wider interpretation of the term. Stridhan and laid down that whatever property a woman gets by way of a gift, inheritance or self-earning should be considered as her own.

(The term stridhan had otherwise a very restricted sense, meaning only her ornaments!) Now this revolutionary ruling considerably improved the position of Hindu women, married or unmarried. But once again they were relegated to the medieval position mainly owing to the ignorance of foreigners who have taken justice and law of this country in their hands for nearly two centuries now.

The vested interests, whether foreign or indigenous, always point to the ancient texts and try to justify their narrow views on women's marital or proprietary rights. The highest authority of appeal like the Privy Council, has given judgments ignoring the liberal rulings of Mitakshara! Actually in this land women should have enjoyed greater rights than anywhere else in the western countries which are supposed to be very much advanced! But it was not to be. On the contrary they became totally dependent economically. And that's exactly the crux of women's problem.

We must give due recognition to the recent attempts made by men, particularly Dr. Deshmukh, in introducing Bills for bettering our economic position. However, it must be admitted that these reforms in driblets haven't been of much use. The need of the hour is a whole-sale overhauling of the out-dated and ambiguous nature of the Hindu Law. It is only to be hoped that our governments will not be deterred in giving effect to the important suggestions made by the Rau Committee.

—*Leela.*

FOR THE POISE OF THE SWAN

The poise of the head is a most important part of the development of a graceful carriage. It is often indicative of character and outlook—so much so that during the course of the centuries it has even become identified with human behaviour. A drooping head and shoulders represent defeat and depression. "Chin up" is an expression used when courage, valour and fortitude are to be encouraged.

Well-poised head and shoulders are a graceful asset to any figure. This fact was well recognised in Victorian times, when a "straight back" was encouraged from childhood. Then came a reaction from the rigidity and formality of the last century. It seemed out of place and unsuitable in our modern free-and-easy life. But the pendulum swung too far in the other direction and girls developed figures like question-marks, lacking in grace or beauty. In the early twenties the slouch was fashionable and the "scholar's stoop" became universal. After these two extremes, balance has been restored, and the present-day ideal is neither too rigid nor too relaxed. Women appreciate the beauty of a swan-like neck and realise that this can only be achieved through a well-poised head; and the modern "square" shoulder connotes a free and athletic arm-swing and a mobility of shoulder-joint and spine which spell youth.

For Swoa Like Prise

This mobility is a most important factor in the maintenance of "flat shoulders," and in the avoidance of that ugly roll of flesh usually characterised as a "dowager's hump" which often develops at the base of the neck in later years. Rolls of fat below the shoulder-blades can also be avoided if the whole shoulder region is trained to free movement.

"To achieve the correct poise of the head"

You Must Keep Your Chin Up

Says Prunella Stack

On the "sit" of the shoulders depends the line of the arms and hands. One of a woman's most beautiful possessions is well-shaped arms and hands. The hands should be relaxed and free from tension and yet give the promise of purposeful and expressive movement. The point is well illustrated if one watches the arms and hands of a competent orchestra conductor. They pulse with life and movement; yet they are capable, too, of utter relaxation and peace. This is the ideal to be aimed for, although it may be outside the range of the average woman. But practical steps can be taken to achieve an improved poise of the head, "sit" of the shoulders, and line of the hands and arms. The resultant grace of carriage will then become part of the personality.

In training the head and shoulder region three points must be remembered. 1. Mobility. 2. Poise. 3. Strength Let us take them in order.

For mobility the shoulder joints must be loosened and this entails also stretching of the muscles across the chest. Here are three exercises which will help to achieve this result.

1. SHOULDER SWING. Standing with the feet slightly apart, swing one arm round keeping the rest of the body as still as possible. Repeat with the other arm. Then swing both arms, keeping the elbows straight and trying to avoid poking the chin.

2. SHRUGGING. Shrug the shoulders up to the ears and relax to the normal position again. (Don't jerk). Do this several times; then, after shrugging the shoulders up, rotate the points of the shoulders so that the shoulder blades press together and the palms of the hands face out to the wall. Press the shoulder blades together twice, then relax and repeat the whole movement.

3. SPHINX. Hold the hands forward, palms uppermost, elbows bent and touching the waist. Now open out the hands towards the side, keeping the elbows touching the body. You should feel a strong stretch across the chest and upper arm. Return to starting position and repeat.

To achieve the correct poise of the head, start by dropping the head forward on to the chest. Concentrate all your mind on the region of the spine between the shoulder-blades. Now from this point gradually unroll the spine until the head is upright, pressing out each vertebra against an imaginary wall (specially the base of the neck). Pull the shoulders 'down' and the head 'up' and feel as if your neck had grown three inches at the back, and your spine was a piece of elastic which was being pulled out and stretched. Keeping this poise of the head, try the exercise pictured to strengthen the muscles of the back.

Standing with hands on shoulders, elbows forward at shoulder level, part the elbows until they face sideways to the wall. Keep them at shoulder level, and keep the hands directly "on top" of the shoulders. Press the shoulder-blades together twice, then return to starting position and repeat.

And lastly, try consciously to remember the poise of the head throughout the day, for it is only by daily practice that a permanent graceful carriage can be achieved.

PARIS HOUSEWIVES ON PROTEST PARADE

A demonstration was held recently in Paris between **Les Halles** and the **Paris Town Hall, against** the wholesalers **and Butchers.** Housewives were among the demonstrators and slogans were displayed carrying the words, **"Put the profiteers who are starving us in prison."** Photo shows: Housewives in procession during the demonstration

Legacy Of Pratap

FALL OF MEVAR, Drama by Dwijendra Lal Roy Nalanda Publications, Sir P. M. Road Bombay, Rs. 3/12.

This book has a chequered history. The play was originally composed in Bengali nearly forty years ago by Dwijendra Lal Roy, who was one of the first and finest products of the Indian renaissance. His son Dilip Kumar Roy who has achieved literary renown in his own right, commissioned Harindranath Chattopadhyaya to translate it into English in 1927. The translation however did not see the light of the day until Dilip himself had extensively revised and almost recast it. The finishing touches were given by Bryan Rhys and the English translation was at last published last year.

THE FALL OF MEVAR is considered one of the maturest of Dwijendra Lal Roy's dramas. Its setting is in the fabled days of Rajput chivalry and every schoolboy knows the stirring story. The playwright has brought his consummate craftsmanship to bear on such a lofty theme and the result is this drama which is as moving in one's study as it should prove on the boards. In spite of the English garb, the atmosphere remains authentically Indian and nowhere are one's ears hurt by the jarring notes which are all too common with such productions. While discharging a filial debt, Dilip has laid under obligation numerous admirers by this neat publication.

N. G. JOG.

Indian Writers Of English Prose

"Out of Bitterness"—by R. S. Sharma (Kitab Mahal, Allahabad)
'Romance in Sacred Love" by Durga Bhagvat (Kitab Mahal, Allahabad).
"Azad Hindustan" by M. U. Abbasi (The Abbasi Publication, Karachi).
'Lucretius" by K. Ahmad (Himalaya Publications, Patna).

The number of Indian writers who choose to express their thoughts in English and hope to secure a larger reading public is fortunately growing The volumes under review show a wide range in technique, a variety of style and an insight into the art of expression in a tongue which is not the writer's mother tongue. Mr. Sarma's novel spreads over a large canvas. His story is intended to describe the yearning of a "new and rejuvenated "Orient to achieve full stature. His dialogues may at times appear overworked but his theme is fascinating and sustains the reader's attention. There is a mild love interest in the story which gives an opportunity to the author to delineate at greater length his heroine's character but his Promode, a spirited a young man holds the field.

Durga Bhagvat in her volume of stories based on incidents in ancient Indian literature has embarked on an ambitious task. She desires to describe in what manner the subject of love was treated by writers of old in Sanskrit Prakrit and Pali. Fittingly she calls her book "Romance in sacred love" and she does her job admirably. An inflict appreciation of "love in literature" forms an introduction to the series of tales. A point of interest which will not escape the reader's attention, one hopes, is how thoroughly unconcerned are the heroines in the stories from Pali literature about the social status of the men they love. The division of the tales into two sections, one dealing with what happens when "woman falls in love" and the other when it is the man who is Cupid's prisoner, gives one a good idea of how Sanskrit and Pali writers handled their themes. Durga Bhagvat's style is terse and her manner of unfolding a plot creditable, but one wishes some of the tales were longer in narration.

Mr. M. U. Abbasi has a definite theme in writing his story—the excellent theme of Hindu-Muslim unity. He has not been able, however, to evolve a plot for it which will make the reader go through the book without a feeling of fatigue. As an essayist Mr. Abbasi will do far better. His sincerity for his cause is evident and his style can occasionally become trenchant.

Professor K. Ahmad in his critical study of Lucretius is learned, painstaking and scrupulously fair in passing judgment. In an analysis of the achievement of the great Latin poet he covers almost every aspect touched in that great work "De Rerum Naturae." His comparison of Lucretius with Dante is instructive but is it not too sweeping an assertion in a book so fair in criticism to say that "Lucretius fails where Dante succeeds"?

—L. G. KHARE.

(Continued from col. 4)

treasured possession of every man interested in the thought of soul and the life beyond. Unlike many Hindu religious books, this collection propounds true Vedanta where there is no caste or creed, and the readers of any nationality or religions can enjoy it alike.

—D. G. PATEL.

Shri Raman Maharshi

"RAMANA MAHARSHI GOLDEN JUBILEE SOUVENIR", Price Rs. 10 published by the Raman Ashram, Triuvannamalai (S. India).

Biographical in its theme and reminicent with eventful anecdotes, this souvenir consists of 65 articles, poems etc. written by the devotees and followers of Sri Raman Maharshi interspersed with 33 coloured inllustrations.

The name of this Southern Saint has become famous for his singular and great life.

The very first visit to him is enough to convince anybody that he stands in the presence of a 'jivanmukta'. Vedanta carried to its logical peak is personified in the Maharshi It has been the common experience of many visitors to feel their doubts clarifying themselves in his living presence. The Maharshi has no regular disciples. no special teachings and his everyday life is not made rigid by observance of religious rules. Yet his very presence diffuses a spirit of peace that is sublime, and allpervasive. At the age of fifteen. he had left his home, at the bidding of some mysterious hand for a life of asceticism, at Sri Arunachalam, a holy place, now rendered doubly sacred by fifty year's stay of Bhagwan Raman His devotees from far and near have sought this opportunity of the Golden Jubilee to lay their tributes at his feet, in words glowing with affectionate devotion.

Among the contributors are found the names of eminent philosophers like Sir Radhakrishnan, learned devotees like Dr. Mees and Major Chadwick (Sadhu Ekrasa, and Sadhu Arunachala respectively), poets like Harindranath Chattopadhyaya and many others whose writings are a media to understand the philosophy of Sri Ramana. A note of genuine admiration and devotion stamps every word with authentic fervour. It is an exhilarating 'Adhyumic' experience to read this book and it will be the

(Continued in col. 3)

Miss Indumati Shekh, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, Government of Bombay, who presided over the Children's Rally and declared open thr Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition.

A portion of the Children's Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition held during the Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference at Borivli in the last X'maas (Photo: Ratilal Kothari(.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Today is our Independence Day. I believe, with the elders, you also will renew your pledge today, to do all you can for the freedom of the Motherland. Yes, you more than any others are the hope of our country.

Many who joined the Balkan-ji-Bari since its start twenty years ago, have grown old and fully realised their responsibilities to the Mother Country, and I hope, they have never faltered to do everything in their power to keep up her honour. With them, you will help to reshape the destinies of your own land—and sure enough, time is drawing nigh when you will see it free.

True, with the Interim Government at the Centre, and the Congress Representatives in several Provincial Governments, there has been a feeling that the Government is our own; but *let us go deep into the matter a little*: Is it not yet the British Government ruling over us? It will be you who will see the rule in India, the Government in India, really Indian, truly Indian—Well, the time is not far away; and is the freedom not getting nearer and nearer day by day?

At the last Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference, it was re-affirmed that the Tricolour National Flag will be respected also by the Children of India: You will salute it this day, and promise once again to live and die for it ever!

In the last week's notes, I have forgotten to make it clear that after a heated discussion, a red Rose flower with a bud and leaves in the centre of a pink background, was unanimously agreed to be the symbol of the Balkan-ji-Bari. at the Workers' Conference.

On the 30th December, boys and girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari, along with the workers of the Association, began to arrive at Borivli, early in the morning. All of them were playing games as the President-elect of the Children's Rally, Miss Indumati Sheth, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, Government of Bombay, arrived. She went round, and met the Children and the Workers, and then performed the National Flag Hoisting Ceremony. Then she addressed the Children's gathering, told them a story, and declared open the Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition. She left the camp after taking lunch with the delegates of the conference and workers of the Bari.

In the afternoon, on the same day, was held the Children's Welfare Conference at the University Convocation Hall. It was started with a Prayer Song by Shrimati Urmilaben, and a welcome address by Lady Masani, and after that, Shri Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue, Government of Bombay, inaugurated the Conference. In his speech, he emphasised the need for planning the education of children so that they would grow into good citizens capable of administering the affairs of the new India they wished to create. He said further that enough attention should be paid to physical training. Another point he urged was the dignity of labour. In this connection, he deprecated the habit of the upper middle and rich classes of restricting their children from doing work and depending upon their servants for such work.

The main speaker at the Conference was Shri Haribhai Trivedi, a Director of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, who spoke on the "Active Child", Professor Mahadeo spoke on the "Recitations for Children", and there was a symposium on "Contributions to a Happy Childhood," the speakers being Rev. L. Raymond, Mrs. M. Choksey, Dr. B. H. Mehta and Mr. Hamid Sayyani and their subjects were "School", "Books", "Play" and "Dramatics", respectively.

Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, in his presidential remarks, spoke on the contribution of the family to the welfare of children and emphasised that this subject deserved greater consideration of the All-India Children's Association. Family, he said, was the cradle of human nature, and human nature developed in its interaction with the members of the family. They had to lay the foundation for the growth of the child's personality, and shape it very early in its life. For that the home was the centre. Then, again, the child should have proper teachers, and attention should be paid in selecting teachers. He appreciated Balkan-ji-Bari work in trying to fill up the gaps at home and school.

At this Conference, the Charter of the Indian Children's Rights, prepared by the Balkan-ji-Bari, was read out by Mr. Lalchand in English and by Mr. Mahajan in Hindustani. And the following resolution, proposed by Miss Maniben Anklesaria, was also passed unanimously:—

"This Conference records its conviction that the congestion in the cities of India and the dearth of open spaces and playgrounds are inimical to child life stifling his growth and undermining his health.

The Conference, therefore, approaches the Municipal and Government authorities concerned, demanding in the name of every child of the country, to take all immediate and effective steps to provide adequate spaces and playgrounds within reasonable distance of all residential areas.

This Conference earnestly begs of them to pay special heed to the child in the slums. Till effective town-planning brings playgrounds to his door, the Child shall have the freedom of safe play in the streets. For this purpose certain streets and lanes must be reserved for them at certain hours and closed to vehicular traffic.

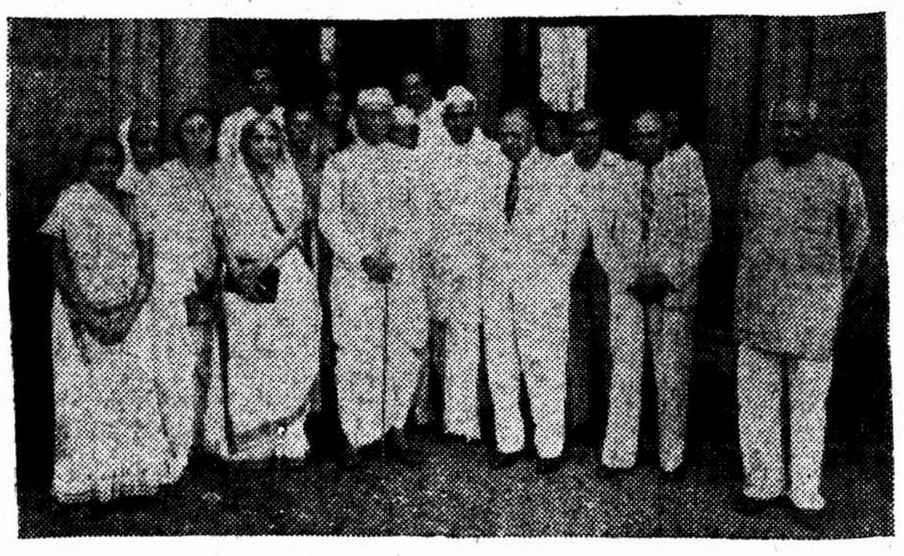
Further, this Conference requests the different Municipalities and Provincial Governments to provide adequate and regular transport facilities for children for week-end trips and excursions.

At the end, Miss Shirin Dallas thanked everyone who had helped to make the Conference a success. And the function terminated with the singing of "Jana Gana Mana." For the first time in the history of the Balkan-ji-Bari, the proceedings of its Children's Welfare Conference were recorded by the All-India Radio. and later broadcast.

Thus ended with great success the formal functions of the Conference. About certain informal functions, then, next week.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 52



Shri Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, inaugurated, and Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, presided over the Children's Welfare Conference: Group photo taken on the occasion with other speakers and Balkan-ji-Bari office-Bearers.

National Culture Trust—Who Should Be The Trustees?—Invite Hereditary Artists—Standards And Functions Of Academies—Role Of Radio In Dissemination Of Music—Art Neglected By Politics—A Fresh Product Of School Of Art.

The Central Advisory Board of Education has made its mark in its meeting held recently in Bombay by adopting a proposal for the establishment of a National Cultural Trust to stimulate and coordinate the cultural activities in the country. The announcement of the establishment of a trust of the type envisaged by the Board is a happy augury of the approach of freedom. If administered with wisdom, thought and foresight such a trust should lead to the attainment of the long cherished ideal of the cultural regeneration of India.

Eligibility To Trust

Competency and abilities of the trustees and the efficiency of the machinery through which the Trust would operate are the chief factors upon which the success of the scheme of the Trust adumbrated in the proposal will depend. The Trust should be founded on the basis of representation to the important provinces and states and to the various interests which it will be required to protect and promote. There will probably be a scramble for appointment to it, because there are people who have arrogated to themselves the prerogative of shaping the cultural destiny of India and they are not likely to miss the opportunity to show themselves off.

But the Government of India should, from the very start, lay definite principles as regards the eligibility of the non-official element and should select, irrespective of caste, creed or political affiliations, persons who are really capable and who have rendered some service to the cause of art and culture. They should, moreover, honour the accredited hereditary exponents of various arts by reserving a few seats for them on the list of the Trust. Fastidious revisalists and self-styled saviours of Indian arts should not be allowed to crush the hereditary custodians of India's heritage of the art-traditions.

The Government should black-ball the people who are self-seekers or black-marketeers in art or have managed to thrust themselves in the limelight in spite of their affected and superficial interest in and blank record of services to Indian Arts. The Trust should be a truly democratic body. It should not be in the leading strings of a few "apostles" of culture. The Government should exercise utmost care and caution in making the selection of trustees.

Not Parlour-Maids

The Trust will operate through academies which will be three at the outset. The academies of art should be democratic institutions and not parlour-maids of a few societies or groups of art-monopolists. They will do more harm than good to India's arts if they are managed on the lines of art conferences and international exhibitions held these days. So far as the art of Indian painting is concerned the revivalists of the school of Bengal and their satellites will probably make a bid to take the reins of the academy and to secure recognition of their own trends as an All-India development; but Bengal should not be allowed to override Bombay which has already asserted itself as our independent and a progressive centre of contemporary Indian art.

The academies should not proceed with their programmes until they have formulated the right and high standards of arts assigned to their respective provinces. They should, under no circumstances, allow themselves to be distracted by the current sophisticated trends which are boosted in interested quarters as a "renaissance." Unprincipled revivalism has led to indiscreet modernism. It should not end in soulless academism and ring the death-knell of the high technique of the arts like music and dance evolved by India during their halcyon days.

Music And Dance

The vocal gymnastics, which has unduly gained prominence as high music in the North, should not be the standard of the academy of music. Lesser varieties and film songs should be rejected as unworthy of recognition in any form. The academy should be impartial to and encourage all the existing schools of classical music, but it should rigidly stick to their authentic technique and should, in particular, rescue the difficult forms and instruments from the impending danger of extinction.

The vulgarising effect of the ill-conceived revival is evident, in a large measure, in the sphere of the classical dance-art. The interpretational dance is degraded to a dumb-show due to the elimination of the song—its vocal constituent—and to a crude form of pantomime owing to the poverty of the classical gesture and to the immobility of the facial muscles suggestive of reversion to the age of "masks". Obstrusive again among the so-called "modern trends" are the obnoxious interpolations like the rowing movements of arms and spasmodic stamping of feet. The academy should brush aside all such "modern trends" and uphold the pure and high technique of all the classical schools including kathak which, on account of its difficult technique, has been a pet aversion of some of the "saviours" of the dance-art.

Function Of Academies

Since emphasis is laid on "the preservation and development of traditional Indian culture", the academies in charge of various arts will have to collect, as a basic capital, the available material which is the product of the tradition. Though the task of the academy dealing with architecture, sculpture and industrial designs will be one of reconstruction on an extensive scale, it will be facilitated by the concrete examples of such arts being available in a large number. The academy of dance and music will have no reason to despair of if it will collect the enormous fund of music left by the composers of the late mediaeval age and record the authentic technique of all the schools of classic music and dance from the hereditary exponents. Collection of the material and recording should be the initial steps of the procedure which it should follow.

The collection of material implies co-operation of the class of hereditary artists. The academies, if they are to be founded for the preservation and development of the traditional culture, must have at the helm of their affairs, the right authorities—the hereditary masters and life-time votaries—who have kept the classic tradition alive by holding it as a sacred trust. They will go off the track from the very beginning, if they will fail to appreciate the importance and usefulness of such living repositories of art.

Encouragement to cultural education and research will be assigned to the Trust as one of its main functions. Education of artists and of the people in appreciation of art on right lines is an immediate need of the country. It should, therefore, by guided by a sound all-India policy. The academies, whether they would undertake educational work or not, should formulate and uphold high standards and should acquire the importance, as authoritative bodies, competent to prescribe the right standards to the universities and other educational institutions throughout the country. The radio, film, stage, art societies and other institutions and agencies concerned with the dissemination of art should also be made to acknowledge the authority of the academies.

Due To Radio

In his article which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Thursday, January 16 Mr. George Bernard Shaw returns in his old metier as a music critic and makes useful suggestions for the improvement in the quality of music broadcast by the B.B.C. He acknowledges the part played by the radio in the dissemination, of the classical music on a wider scale when he observes "with radio sets as common as kitchen clocks.....highbrow music is everywhere as audible in the slums as in the squares. And it is all due to radio."

Proceeding he states "but this does not mean that radio is less in need of the severest criticism" and "its worst concessions to the popular bad taste, real or imaginery, are very horrible." The All India Radio is also in need of the severest criticism, because of its readiness to make concessions to the popular bad taste. It pours out music in profusion, but it has no sound policy and no ears to listen to criticism against itself. As a department of the state the Indian radio ought to acknowledge its obligation to uphold the high standards of the classical music and to diffuse the same at a much increased percentage. It should not function as a commercial concern and condescend to play to the gallery.

What service does the Indian radio render to the classical music by broadcasting, in abundance, cheap bhavageets, bhajans, garbas and records of commonplace film-songs? The radio officials are likely to reply that they have to cater for the popular taste. They will never accept Mr. Shaw's criticism that concessions to popular bad taste are horrible. The All-India Radio frequently takes a leaf out of the B.B.C.'s book, but it is not inclined to emulate the latter in doing justice to and creating the interest of the listeners in the classical music.

Appeal To Artists

While inaugurating, a few days ago, at Lucknow, a Communal Harmony Kavi Sammelan, Babu Sampurnanand, Minister for Education to the Government of the United Provinces, is reported to have made an appeal to poets and artists to wield their pens for inspiring the people to maintain a united front in the country. As a matter of fact artists and poets had made a noteworthy contribution towards cultural unity and mutual understanding achieved by India during her days of freedom; and they would emerge equally successful again if a fair chance is given to them.

In modern times the Government has treated art as its pet aversion. Politicians have frequently rebuked artists for their retrospective outlook, but they have rarely thought of art in the terms of a unifying and nation-building force. Now appeals are made to the artists and poets to rise to the occasion. If art has failed to move with the times, the fault lies with the leaders and not with the artists. Has politics ever encouraged art to contribute its mite to the struggle for freedom? Art is bound to be anaemic and out-of-date if the artist has the constant anxiety to keep the wolf away from the door.

Painter Of "Shringara"

Reproduced in these columns is a fine Indian painting—"Shringara" by Mr. Ratu Shah—who is a fresh product of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Having passed the matriculation examination Mr. Shah joined the School of Art and as an art-student he had a successful career throughout. For four years from the beginning he was a Government scholar with freeship. He then stood first in the advanced painting examination and was awarded a monthly scholarship of Rs. 25. Before getting the diploma he was recipient of the Dolly Cursetji second prize of Rs. 200.

Mr. Shah stood first in the final—the diploma examination in painting last year and was awarded the Lord Hardinge scholarship of Rs. 45 per month. At present he is in the post-diploma class of mural decoration. Last year one of his paintings won a prize in the Bombay Art Society's annual exhibition. Mr. Ratu Shah paints exclusively in the style—and shows some leaning towards the traditions of Gujarat. His paintings are noteworthy for the delicacy of line, refinement of technique and clarity of expression. "Shringara" which is one of them introduces him as an artist of talent, abilities and promise.

An inspector boarding a bus was surprised to find the conductor sitting at ease and smoking, while a flustered passenger was dashing about collecting fares.

"What does this mean?" he demanded. "You sitting there and a passenger doing your work."

"That's all right", said the conductor, an ex-seaman. "He's a stowaway I found on board, and as he can't pay his fare I'm making him work his passage."

* * *

The vicar was addressing a mothers' meeting.

"It has come to my knowledge", he said, "that a woman who is sitting among you today is not carrying out her duties as a wife should do. Instead of preparing a meal for her husband on his return from a hard day's work, she spends her time gossiping. The consequences are that her husband spends most of his evenings in the Boar's Head. Sooner or later this will lead to domestic strife. So that you will know to whom I refer. I will throw this book at her."

They all ducked.

"Shringara"

By Ratu Shah, *G. D. Art.*

Casual Enquirer (after a meal) "Can I get a bite here?"

Reception Clerk: "Not unless you stop the night, sir".

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

After many years it happens that the Independence Day falls on a Sunday so that this department can properly celebrate the occasion.

It is a happy and solemn occasion. One has reason to be joyous because through sixty years of agitation, struggle and sacrifice nationalist India has kept the flag of freedom flying high, because to-day at last we are within sight of our goal. But it is a solemn occasion, too, when we think of all the heroes and martyrs of the freedom struggle, who gave their lives so that India shall live—a free and great nation in the world.

No doubt about it that on this Independence Day, seventeen years after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru unfurled the flag of freedom on the banks of the Ravi, we have reached the final and decisive stage of our struggle for independence. It is obvious that, all the Churchills and Attlees notwithstanding, British imperialism cannot much longer withhold power from us unless, of course, we ourselves help them to maintain their stranglehold. But to our shame and humiliation this very hour of the dawn of freedom has been darkened by the bloodiest fratricidal conflict in our country's history. What happened in Calcutta, Noakhali, Bihar and U.P., not to mention many other places, was not just a recurrence of communal riots. It was a reversal of the clock of humanity and civilization, the reassertion of the beast in man, and the worst blow that the cause of Indian unity and freedom has ever received.

The "situation" in Bombay still continues to be daily, and officially, described in terms of so many stabbings and so many deaths. The "situation" in Bengal and Bihar can, at best, be described as an uneasy armed truce and is still charged with dangerous and explosive possibilities.

Let us not celebrate Independence Day, therefore, with undue exultation but rather with a quiet and solemn pledge that we shall do everything in our power to remove this last hurdle of communal disunity and thereby bring the day of freedom nearer by striving for unity and communal harmony in our personal as well as public life.

*

The Magic Carpet

Within twelve hours....

From the literally freezing cold of Lahore (Two pairs of woollen socks, several sweaters, muffler, overcoat, gloves!) to New Delhi with a bitingly chilly wind sweeping across the open spaces of the capital and into the artificially heated Council Chamber where the Constituent Assembly is meeting; through a pleasantly cool morning in Gwalior (I take off my overcoat) and a cosy breakfast in Bhopal (I take off my tweed coat), across Central India to Nagpur for lunch (I take off my pullover) and over the reddish hottish Deccan plateau to Hyderabad for an early afternoon cup of tea (I feel like taking off my shirt, too, so hot it is) I land among the flooded paddy fields and palm groves of Madras, looking foolish with my superfluous load of blanket, overcoat, muffler, gloves, tweed coat and pullover, and go straight to a conference hall where 1,500 Andhra writers and intellectuals are perspiring under electric fans as they discuss the problems of Telugu literature!

Talk about magic carpets and flying horses and winged chariots.....!

*

Husain And Roy

Early in the morning at the New Delhi airport whom should I bump into but my old friends (and journalistic 'gurus'), Husain and Roy. Once we used to call this inseparable pair the Laurel and Hardy of Indian journalism, for then Husain was fat and Roy was thin like a reed. But that was ten years ago and since then Husain has grown thinner and Roy has slightly put on weight. But they are as inseparable as ever.

Husain and Roy are both Bengalis. They are both journalists. For many years they lived together and (on occasions when salaries were far too much in arrears) starved together. They liked to work together, too. But now that does not seem possible, any longer. Husain is with the Muslim League's "Dawn", while Roy serves the "Amrita Bazar Patrika." Their papers follow divergent policies but Husain and Roy are still friends, still inseparable, and I was not surprised to find that they had contrived to be sent together to Cochin to cover the Naval manoeuvres.

Hindus and Muslims may be killing each other in Calcutta and Noakhali but it will take more than a communal riot to separate Husain and Roy. I know these two hard-boiled cynics will laugh at me for saying so, but in the midst of all the horrible things that are happening round us in the country it was most comforting and reassuring to see this pair together. A hopeful symbol, almost an omen. A good omen. (So help me God. I dare not go anywhere near them for the next two years).

*

"Operation ...."?

Besides Husain and Roy, we had several other interesting fellow-passengers, too. The seat next to mine was occupied by the younger Pataudi, the cricketing Nawab's brother, who has just returned from U.S.A. where he was attached to the Indian 'Embassy' in Washington. He flew home by the first T.W.A. service and hopes to go back next month to work under Mr. Asaf Ali. Then there is a bureaucrat-cum-Army-official-looking Englishman who, I learn, is Mason, the Defence Secretary. He is on some intriguing errand to the States and gets off at Bhopal from where, I believe, he is proceeding to Hyderabad.

And that makes me wonder: What are squadrons of army planes (spitfires and hurricanes, I believe) manned by BRITISH pilots and complete with pucca establishments doing at Gwalior, Bhopal, Hyderabad—all the three States that we pass through on our way to Madras? The war is over but they seem to be working on a war footing. What kind of emergency are our Ruling Princes and their Paramount Power expecting?

I asked a young sunburnt Air Force 'Tommy' in the canteen at one of these aerodromes what he and his pals were doing there, and now that the war was over, why did they not go back home to England. He shrugged his shoulders and said "INTERNAL trouble—you know!!" Yes, we know. Or do we?

*

The Death Of "Devdas"!

In 1935 the Indian film industry was just emerging from its first stage of development. The gaudy 'mythologicals', the tinselly 'historicals' and the crude and 'naive' 'socials' which had held the field so long were at last giving place to a better type of film. The advent of the talkies had caused a spate of musicals and put a premium on educated actors and actresses who could sing as well as speak Hindustani fluently. A better type of director and writer was entering the cinema field and consequently the intelligentsia which had so far looked with contempt at 'all' Indian productions was at last beginning to take notice of films like "Seeta". "Pooran Bhakt" and Chandidas."

Then came "Devdas", based on a story of that name by Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, and directed with astonishing sensitivity by a young director who was later to win all-India fame—Barua. "Devdas" was, in one sense, the first 'real' 'social' film produced in India—i.e. it posed the problem of the individual's relation to society and treated the subject with realism and psychological insight. The characterisations, the dialogue, even the songs had a quiet dignity, so refreshingly different from the noisy clap-trap of the average 'social' film. It had one thing more—Saigal!

Kundan Lal Saigal, former clerk and salesman, was gifted with a 'golden' voice which was much in demand for impromptu 'musicales' at his friends' parties. It was with this asset that he gatecrashed into the world of talking pictures. He was given minor singing roles in a couple of New Theatres films before he was assigned the title role in "Chandidas." But it was in "Devdas" that he revealed himself to be as great an actor as he was a singer.

There is hardly a cine-goer in India who is not familiar with the story of "Devdas." Taking the theme of frustrated love, the author had delicately and masterfully etched a series of memorable characters—"Devdas", the sensitive young man, too weak to wrest his happiness from the unwilling hands of society, drifting to his doom via the drunkards' alley; Parvati, the frail Indian girl, so calm, so dignified, so brave, even while being consumed by the inner flame of her love; Chandra, the singing girl, whose unselfish love for Devdas lifted her like a lotus out of the mire and slush of her filthy environment. But the most memorable, the most haunting character of them all was that of Devdas—a symbol, as it were, of the frustration of a whole generation of Indian youth whose lives had become twisted and their characters perverted because of disappointment in love, whose happiness had been sacrificed at the altar of parental authority and the snobbish pride and prejudices of society. There was an epic quality about the tragedy of "Devdas" which raised it far above the stature of common filmic characters. And in popular imagination, right up to this day, the character of "Devdas" has been identified with the personality of Saigal. Think of one and you think of the other.

The melody that is no more . . .

After "Devdas", Saigal played many important roles in pictures both in Calcutta and Bombay including such famous ones as "Tansen" and the poet Suhail in "Shahjehan". His income rose from a hundred rupees to nearly 10,000 per month. He sang many memorable songs in many memorable films. But "Devdas" will remain the greatest role and the greatest picture of his career and the songs of frustration that he sang in it will continue to haunt our imagination.

Sarat Chatterjee's character, Devdas, drank himself to death. And so, in a way, did Kundan Lal Saigal, whose death is reported from his hometown in Punjab. A charming companion, innately modest and completely unspoilt by his phenomenal popularity, generous and kind, interested in humanitarian, progressive and patriotic causes, he had but one weakness—his reckless devotion to the bottle! His health, never very robust, had been completely shattered by alcohol and for the past one year had been causing anxiety and alarm to his relations, friends and admirers. During the shooting of his last picture, "Shah Jehan", for which he sang the last great songs of his career, a doctor had to be constantly in attendance on him twenty-four hours of the day and night.

Devdas of fiction drank to drown his frustration in love. What secret sorrow sent Saigal craving for the bottle we do not know. Was it the unsatisfied ego of an artist that sought refuge in liquor? Or was it a decade-long hangover from his more than realistic portrayal of Devdas the drunkard? Whatever the reason, Saigal has taken the mystery of his life to the funeral pyre with him. (Again the parallel of the last funeral pyre scene of "Devdas" irresistibly occurs to one's mind).

Saigal is dead. But, thanks to the sound track and the gramophone record, his voice shall not die; it will continue to sing of the joys and sorrows of life, to sadden and inspire us, and to fill our beings with that sense of haunting melody that was the essence of his singing.

*

This Is Madras!

Madras is the city of the simplest attired people in the whole of India. The contrast between the fashionably dressed crowds of Lahore and the profusion of white khaddar Dhoties and Kurtas in Madras is staggering. It must easily be the most Khadi-conscious city in India.

Batas and other shoe-makers must have a very slender market in Madras. Here barefootedness is the rule and shoes an exception. On the Marina beach of an evening you can see even Federal Court judges walking about without any shoes.

Madras is the home of coffee where you are invited to a "tea party" and then served—only coffee. But at least the Madrasis know how to make coffee!

Madras is the least modern of all big Indian cities where flats are still unknown, restaurants, are few and buses have yet to acquire double decks.

Madras is the least Anglicised but most English-speaking city in India where people in humble positions surprise you by addressing you in English.

Madras must easily be the most literary-minded city in India where fifteen hundred men and women can sit through a two-day session of a literary conference (convened by the Andhra Progressive Writers Association), patiently listening for hours at end to highly technical details and 'dry' discussion of various aspects of Telugu literature. But of that—more next week!

*

Bread, Beauty And Revolution!

A visitor to the South, baffled by the eloquent fears of unfamiliar Tamil and Telugu on all sides, may console himself with the thought that there are at least the Hindustani words generally understood in Tamil Nad as well as in Andhra Desha. These are ANN-A (Rice or food), SOUNDERYA (Beauty) and INQILAB (Revolution)—the first two with Sanskrit origin and the third an out-and-out Persian word.

Bread, Beauty and Revolution—it cannot be an accident that synonymous for these eternal verities of life should be common to all the Indian languages—including such unrelated ones as Hindustani and Telugu.

Humorous Skit

ON GUESPITALITY

By N. Narayanan

I do hope, dear reader, that you are getting invited now and then, by some relative or friend of yours on the occasion of a wedding, or nuptials, or birthday anniversary or at least an 'ear-boring' ceremony of a latest-born. And I do certainly believe you make it a point to grace the function with your presence, if possible with your kin, and thus do your host a good turn (deserving another, of course!).

From what I have seen and gathered, I am afraid that the conduct of the guest on such occasions is not all that could be desired. I would even go to the extent of saying that it is often just the reverse of what it ought to be.

It may not, therefore, be wholly to waste my time and effort if I try to put down here a few practical suggestions for the conduct of guests, which, if followed, would do something to remedy the existing sorrowful state of affairs, and from the slough of undignified obligation where to-day it wallows, raise the noble Art of 'Guespitality' to its proper level among the Higher and Rarer Virtues.

* * *

Firstly, whatever be the nature of the function to which you have been invited, your primary—fundamental—duty should be to ascertain the time at which dinner (or supper, as the case may be) has been scheduled to begin. If you have been informed that the supper (or dinner) would start at, say, 9 P.M. it would be just proper for you to start from your house at about 9-30. Why, you might ask.

Well, you ought to know, dear reader, that this dinner business is just like the film business. If a picture is advertised as "ready for release", it denotes only that the shooting of the picture is about to begin! Similarly, if a dinner has been scheduled to begin at 9 P.M., you may rest assured that the dining hall would probably be got ready at about 9-30! If you are not aware of this technical point! and be foolish to reach the spot at the scheduled hour, you might in all probability find yourself to be the solitary guest, and many of the guests to arrive would even mistake you to be assisting the host! And, besides giving room for such mistaken identity, you will find yourself at your wits' end not knowing how to engage yourself until the rest of the guests arrive.

If possible and convenient, it would be advisable for you to take with you one of the urchins in the house. He might prove useful to you at some stage or other during the course of the function.

* * *

When, just before the dinner is to be served, all the other guests are assembled in groups of two's and three's and conversing, you should not be seated alone, without a companion to engage you in a tete-a-tete. Nothing else in the world could jeopardise your status more and bring you down in the eyes of the other guests. If you find yourself in such an unpleasant predicament, you'd better rush to the nearest gentleman and irrespective of the fact whether he is a stranger or a friend, engage him in talk.

At any rate, it is safer and better to talk to a stranger than to remain single and mute, uncared for! For, in addressing a stranger, you undermine yourself in the eyes of one person only, viz., the stranger whom you address without any introduction, whereas by remaining a solitary figure, you are exposing yourself to the ridicule of the entire gathering. If you are prudent enough, I am sure you will appreciate the force of my argument.

I need not, of course, advise you as to how and what you should talk. You might, for example, begin by saying that the atomic question is really the headache of the whole world and that the atomic bomb, in your opinion, would one day or other wipe off the entire earth. You'll find within a couple of minutes that you have set the ball rolling and you have now only to watch its movements!....

* * *

When the host announces that dinner is served, you should not, as if touched by a live electric wire, jump from your seat and rush to the dining hall. It would not only reveal that you are lacking in manners and decency, but would also betray the fact that you have not taken anything for the past eight hours in anticipation of the heavy menu you expect!

You should exercise the utmost caution, discretion and tact while actually engaged in dining. You should carefully adjust yourself to your surroundings. In other words, you should carefully observe what your neighbour to your right and the one to your left are doing and should follow suit. That is to say, you should see that your plate is not empty when theirs are full and almost overflowing. You should not be calling for a certain edible that has been declined by your neighbours! Decency requires that you should rather deny yourself that which your honest soul demands than appear in the eyes of all to be a gluttonous goose!

And another important thing. You should not permit your entire energy to be occupied with the food before you to the exclusion of everything else. You should be careful to make plenty of conversation, for, silence, broken only by the clamping of jaws, are destructive of gaiety and decorum. You should therefore try to babble, no matter of what, to your neighbour until you feel exhausted. You might even try three or four jokes which you happen to remember at the moment. (But, for Heaven's sake, please be careful not to repeat the joke cracked by your neighbour a couple of minutes back!) You should know it is really a great honour to you if your neighbours could be persuaded to think that you possess a sense of humour!

* * *

Do you remember that you brought with you one of your urchins for the function? Well, you could find use for him by converting him into a receptacle for the "pan supari", cocoanuts, plantain and other fruits, etc., that you have amassed during the course of the function.

Lastly, I would request you to see, while taking leave of your host, that you wear "your own" shoes. It is quite possible that the other man's shoes are better looking and costlier than yours, but that is no reason why you should exchange yours for his!

World Of Tomorrow

Aluminium houses play an important part in combating the post-war housing shortage and, in Britain, these houses are virtually being produced on assembly lines. Production is organised in such a way that a house, complete in every detail, leaves the factory every five minutes.

But production will shortly be so perfected that this time will be reduced by half, and then the hourly rate of manufacture will be 24 houses. Only a few hours elapse between the time the house leaves the factory and the moment when the new occupants move in.

Recently, an alminium house was delivered at the building site at 10 a. m. and the owners were able to move in five hours later. The houses are supplied complete with all their fittings, including bath, W. C., wash sink and draining board etc. They are sufficiently well built to last 100 years, although they are only regarded as temporary.

Industrial Dermatitis

Britain's scientists consider that the combating of skin diseases caused by certain industrial occupations is one of the most important tasks of our age, and the Royal College of Physicians has worked out a number of proposals to assist in the promotion of this vital work.

First and foremost, medical students are to learn from the start how to recognise these industrial ailments, how to give them the right diagnosis as well as suitable treatment. But practising doctors too, are to be given the opportunity of catching up with the progress in science achieved since they took their own examinations.

A Dermatological Institute is to be set up for this purpose in London to which will be attached not only a specialists' library, but also a clinic for sufferers from dermatitis. Here, practitioners should have facilities for practical and theoretical study of the progress that has been realised in the fight against this disease.

British Museum Gets Busy Again

The famous reading room of the British Museum is now getting back to its pre-war life as the heart of the world's largest library.

In spite of war losses of 250,000 volumes, including many books on Law and Music, the Library still has 4,000,000 separate works totalling about 5,000,000 volumes. During the war the Library's cultural work was stopped for a little more than three months, although the reading room was badly damaged.

Water still comes in through the great dome of the reading room but students still curry about, hunting books on everything, from Seismology to Sanskrit. Attendances have risen to 350 a day, a little more than 50 per cent of the pre-war numbers. There is a great boom in books on Economics.

Foreign students are not so numerous as they used to be, but among those using the Library are Indians and Chinese.

Do You Know That---

1. Unlike the House of Commons, it is a rule that women must have their heads covered in the House of Lords.
2. In the first two months of his life the baby sees nothing and if you lean over him he cannot see anything but a blurred image of your face.
3. The Post Office is the biggest single employer of labour in Britain.
4. The world's longest tunnel is Piccadilly underground—25 miles long.
5. Bristol is situated partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Somerset, and is a City and County of itself.
6. If a census of domestic animals were taken in Britain, the cat will top the list.
7. Eucalyptus trees have the peculiarity of annually shedding their bark instead of their leaves.
8. The Bar to the Victoria Gross has been awarded only to three men.
9. The harp, the oldest musical instrument still in existence, is some 5,000 years old.

The policeman raised his hand and the woman motorist stopped with a jerk.

"As soon as I saw you, miss," the policeman declared, "I said to myself, 'Forty-five at least.'"

"Oh, no," remonstrated the woman, "it's this hat that makes me look so old."

General Knowledge Quiz

1. At what rate do normal people blink?

(a) Once in five seconds; (b) 25 times in a minute; (c) once in seven seconds.

2. In the cloakroom of the House of Commons, pink ribbons may be seen hanging from pegs. For what are they used?

(a) For Members' swords, though they don't have any now!; (b) for tying Member's papers; (c) for traditional ceremonial occasions.

3. What is Globalingo?

(a) An African town; (b) Americanised name for Basic English; (c) A ballet-skating revue.

4. What European animals commit mass suicide every few years?

(a) Reindeers; (b) Bears, (c) Lemmings.

5. The earliest known instance of an automatic slot machine—"a sacrificial vessel which flowed only when money was introduced"—was invented—

(a) In 100 B.C. by Hero, the Mathematician; (b) in 3,500 B.C. in Mohenjo-Daro; (c) in 2,000 B.C. in Ninevah.

6. The only animal that can transmit influenza to humans is—

(a) Ferret; (b) Chimpanzee; (c) Dog.

7. The world's greatest shipbuilding centre is—

(a) Belfast; (b) Newport News; (c) The Clyde.

ANSWERS

1. (b); 2. (a); 3. (b); 4. (c); 5. (a); 6 (a); 7 (c).

First lady: "Ain't it windy up 'ere."
Second lady: "Yus, but what a grand place for drying clothes."

"I suppose it is rather silly, but I just happen to like them".

Customer: "How do you account for those ivory studs you sold me being imitation?"

Jeweller: "The elephant must have had false tusks."

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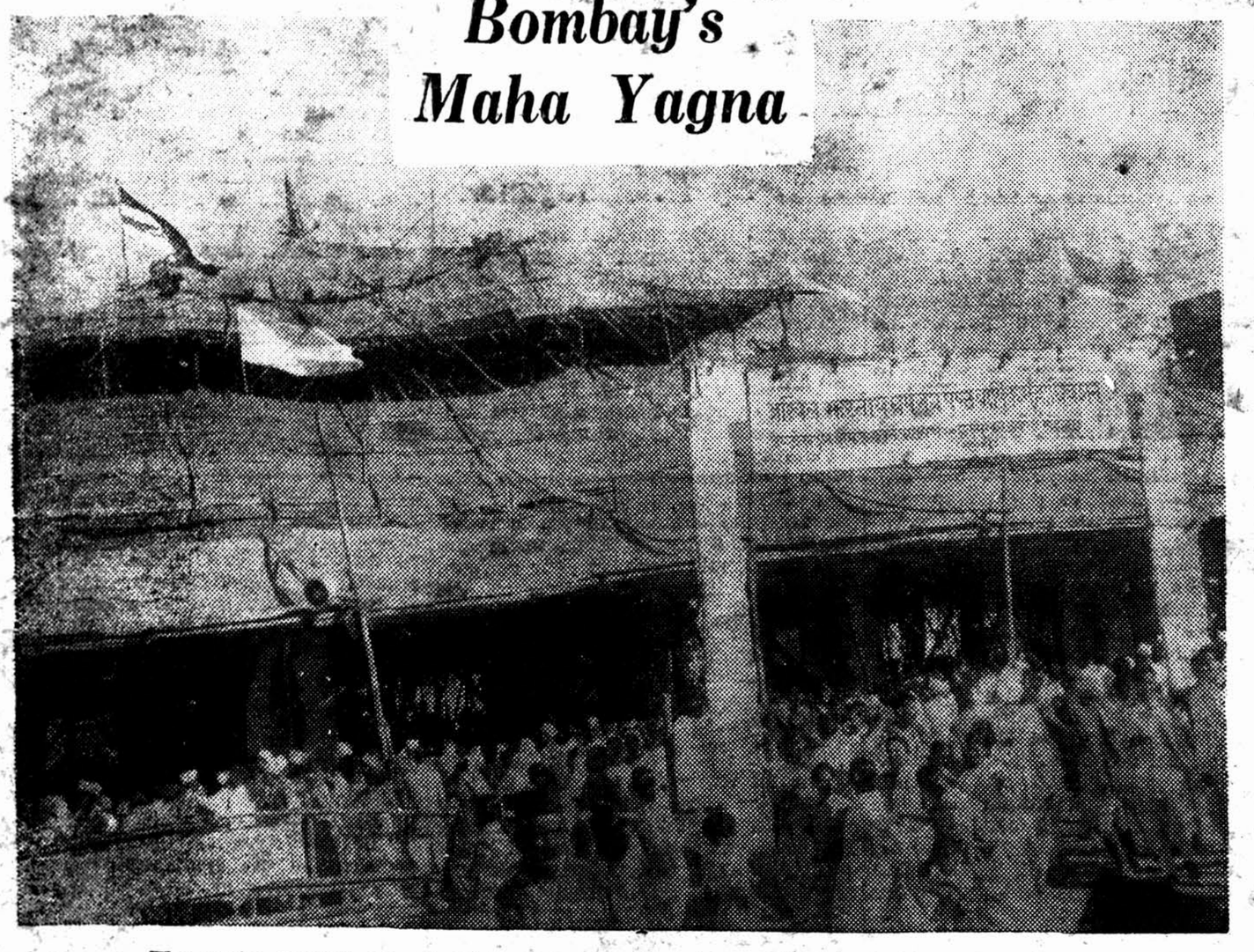
Bombay's Maha Yagna



The main Pandal named Dharmana gar where the main ceremonies were performed.

A couple touching the ground with their foreheads before two seated swamis.

Sakti Puja is under way

His Holiness Ananta Shri Vibhushit Jagatguru Swami Brahmanan Saraswati Sankaracharya Maharaj of Jyotir Math, Badrikashram, Himalayas, and the President of the Maha Yagna.

The main place of Yagna where the Pandits perform the initial poojas

Chanting the Vedic mantras and hymns.

The Pandits reciting Sapta Shati and Shrimat Bagwat.

"Let all humanity be happy and let there be peace on earth".

This has been the refrain of the Brahminical prayer from times immemorial. But the world, as history would prove, has whirled its way through storm and stress down through the ages perpetually chained to Mar's chariot wheels.

But with the coming of total war and the A Bomb, the great mass of humanity has been shorn of its war-making propensities, and despite the tantrums of diplomats would fain plump for perpetual peace, but as the prayer implies, there can be no peace on earth without happiness and the happiness should be all embracing.....

*

It was to invoke the dormant spirit of peace that over 1,200 priests and pandits from all over Bharat-varsha foregathered in the city of Bombay on the first of January 1947, to begin a 21 day sacrificial ceremony—the 'Laksha Chandi Yagna'—according to age old Vedic rites.

For 21 days the 1,200 priests chanted the sacred hymns and mantras, the 'sapta shati' was repeated 100,008 times, and 108 pandits recited the Srimat Bhagwat continuously. On the last four days, the priests gathered ten each round the 100 sacrificial pits and offered ghee-soaked sesame to Agni (Fire), the messenger of the Gods and the dark smoke ascended up to the very heavens.

Crowds of devotees and sight seers jam-packed the spacious pandals erected on the grounds adjoining the Marine Drive, and the terrific crush on holidays was big enough almost to break down the suburban railway service. Some of the facets of this mammoth ceremonial are shown in the photos on this page.

*

The ceremony was held under the initiative and inspiration of His Holiness Swami Karpatri Maharaj of the Dharma Seva Sangh of Benares. Some of the heads of the Hindu Maths' attended the functions. Others sent their blessings and representatives.

The 21 day prayers are now over. It is too early to tell yet whether the invocation will bear any fruit. For Shiva is matter and Sakti is energy and the whole universe, as Hindu philosophers believe, is but a manifestation of the interplay of these twin forces. Matter and Energy, they are but one. Materialism and spiritualism they, too, are one, which brings us back to the basic truth.

"Let all men be happy and there will be peace on earth".

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